



# **USAID Development Information Services**

## **USAID Global Development Alliance (GDA) Predecessor Activity Inventory 1990–present**

Prepared for the U.S. Agency for International Development

by

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On May 10, 2001, USAID introduced the Global Development Alliance (GDA) as its new business model for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. GDA is based on the recognition that significant changes are taking place in the environment of development assistance. The changing face of development, combined with shrinking budgets, has shaped a need for greater collaboration among government, business, and civil society.<sup>1</sup>

USAID, along with other international donor organizations, government agencies, PVOs/NGOs, and private companies realizes that reducing the prevalence of poverty, hunger, disease, and economic and environmental decline throughout the world necessitates a new kind of collaboration—one that enables the public and private sectors to transcend the traditional boundaries that have hindered cooperation in the past and to work together towards common goals.

This inventory of GDA-like activities is a compilation of USAID's wealth of experience in developing strategic alliances with private corporations and coordinating partnerships with and between the public and private sectors. The inventory is meant to be illustrative in nature rather than all-inclusive. The activities listed here are those that are documented either in USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEXS) database (1990 to the present), USAID's internal and/or mission web sites, or in the USAID R4 database. Therefore, although the inventory resulted from a systematic search of these sources, not all USAID activities that reflect the spirit of the new GDA model are included.

Because the GDA concept encompasses a number of different types of alliance/partnership activities, this inventory is divided into five main categories. These categories are representative of the breadth of experience USAID has developed over the past decade in partnering with the private and public sectors in order to achieve greater results in its development assistance programs.

## **Overview Table of Contents:**

<u>Pages</u>	<u>GDA Activity Type:</u>
1 - 6	USAID Alliances with Private Companies and Foundations;
7 - 15	USAID Alliances with Other Donor Governments, NGOs, and Other U.S. Government Agencies;
16 - 38	USAID Alliances with both Private Companies/Foundations and Other Donor Governments, NGOs, and Other U.S. Government Agencies;
39 - 59	USAID's Fostering Partnerships Between Host-Country Public and Private Sectors; and
60 - 64	USAID as a Broker

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<sup>1</sup> To learn more about USAID's Global Development Alliance initiative, visit: <http://www.usaid.gov/gda>.

## Detailed Table of Contents:

### **Activity Type: USAID Alliances with Private Companies and Foundations**

#### **Global Bureau/ Center for Democracy and Governance (G/DG)**

Europe and Eurasia (E&E) Regional

American Bar Association/ Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI) ..... 1

#### **Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD)**

Worldwide

Fair Labor Association ..... 2

#### **Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV)**

Worldwide

The Alliance to Save Energy ..... 3

#### **Africa Bureau (AFR)**

USAID/Mozambique

Supporting Electoral Choice ..... 3

Electoral Observations ..... 4

Initiative to Help Alleviate Humanitarian Crisis ..... 4

Black Integrated Commercial Support Network (BICSN) ..... 5

#### **Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E)**

Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus Regional

Agribusiness Partnerships II (APII) for Western NIS ..... 5

E&E Regional

ProMedia Program ..... 6

USAID/Latvia

State University of New York at Buffalo (UB) and Riga Business School (RBS) at Riga

Technical University ..... 6

### **Activity Type: USAID Alliances with Other Donor Governments, NGOs, and Other U.S. Government Agencies**

#### **Global Bureau/ Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning**

Worldwide

Small Project Assistance Program (SPA) ..... 7

#### **Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (G/PHN)**

Worldwide

UNAIDS ..... 8

Polio Eradication Initiative .....	8
Tropical Disease Research .....	9
LIFE Initiative.....	9
 Africa Regional	
Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP).....	9
 USAID/Ukraine	
Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program (CCHIP) .....	10
 <b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)</b>	
USAID/El Salvador	
Salesian Missions.....	10
 <b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI)</b>	
Kosovo Transition Initiative (KTI).....	10
 <b>Africa Bureau (AFR)</b>	
USAID/Uganda	
Uganda Demobilization and Reintegration.....	11
 USAID/Mali	
Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréaliier (PRMC).....	11
 <b>Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&amp;E)</b>	
USAID/Ukraine	
Power Sector Privatization.....	11
All Ukraine Clearing Depository .....	12
Agriculture for Human Development program (APHD) .....	12
Poland-America-Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI) .....	12
 Central Asia Regional	
Counterpart Consortium.....	12
 USAID/Russia	
Russian State Gas Concern (GAZPROM): Study.....	13
 <b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC)</b>	
LAC Regional	
Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion (HFTE) .....	14
 USAID/Bolivia	
Bolivian Emergency Social Fund (ESF).....	14
 USAID/Costa Rica	
Partnership for Democracy and Development (PDD) .....	15

# **Activity Type: USAID Alliances with Private Companies/Foundations and Other Donor Governments, NGOs, and Other U.S. Government Agencies**

## **Global Bureau/ Center for Democracy and Governance (G/DG)**

### Worldwide

Civil-Military Partnership.....	16
---------------------------------	----

## **Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD)**

### Worldwide

Chocolate and Coffee Production and Distribution Alliances .....	17
--	----

## **Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV)**

### Worldwide

United States Energy Association (USEA) Partnership .....	17
Shrimp Aquaculture .....	18
Coastal Resources Management (CRM) II .....	19
Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) .....	19
Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP).....	20

### USAID/Mexico

Environmental Partnerships for Economic Development.....	20
--	----

## **Global Bureau/ Center for Human Capacity Development (G/HCD)**

### Worldwide

Telecommunications Leadership Program (TLP).....	21
--	----

## **Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (G/PHN)**

### Worldwide

The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI).....	21
Vitamin A Initiative (VITA).....	22
Increased Use by Women and Men of Voluntary Practices that Contribute to Reduced Fertility .....	22
Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Program.....	23
Promoting Financial Investments and Transfers to Involve the Commercial Sector in Family Planning (PROFIT).....	23
Infectious Disease Initiative.....	24

## **Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI)**

### Worldwide

Office of Private, Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) Matching Grant (MG) Program .....	24
TechnoServe Alliances for Rural Economic Growth .....	25
Winrock International .....	25
Global Excellence in Management Initiative (GEM) .....	26
Monsanto.....	27
Natural Resource Policy Reform .....	28

## **Africa Bureau (AFR)**

### **AFR Regional**

Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI) .....	29
---	----

### **USAID/South Africa**

South Africa: AIDS Workplace Prevention Programs .....	29
--	----

### **West Africa Regional**

West Africa Gas Pipeline .....	30
--------------------------------	----

### **USAID/Ghana**

Ghana's Vision 2020.....	31
--------------------------	----

### **USAID/Namibia**

Reaching Out with Education to Adults in Development (READ) .....	31
---	----

## **Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE)**

### **ANE Regional**

U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP).....	32
--	----

East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative (EAPPI) .....	32
--	----

### **USAID/Bangladesh**

Agro-based Industries and Technology Development Project (ATDP) .....	33
---	----

## **Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E)**

### **E&E Regional**

Utility Partnership Program for Central and Eastern Europe .....	34
--	----

## **Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC)**

### **LAC Regional**

The Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PREAL) .....	35
--	----

Parks in Peril (PiP) Program .....	35
------------------------------------	----

Technical Vocational Education Improvement Program (TVE) .....	36
--	----

Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI).....	37
---	----

### **USAID/Honduras**

Bridges Donated to Honduras .....	37
-----------------------------------	----

### **USAID/El Salvador**

Salvadoran Environmental Non-governmental Organization Strengthening (SENS).....	38
--	----

## **Activity Type: USAID Fostering Partnerships Between Host-Country Public and Private Sectors**

## **Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD)**

### **Worldwide**

Partnerships for Food Industry Development (PFID).....	39
--	----

Public-Private Agricultural Research Programs .....	40
USAID/Tanzania	
Tanzania Investor Roadmap.....	41
USAID/Philippines	
Build-Operate-Transfer Program (BOT) .....	41
<b>Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV)</b>	
Worldwide	
Global Climate Change Initiative .....	41
International Resource Cities Program .....	43
Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP).....	43
USAID/Jamaica	
Jamaica Coastal Water Quality Improvement Project (CWIP) .....	44
<b>Global Bureau/ Center for Human Capacity Development (G/HCD)</b>	
Worldwide	
University Development Linkage Program (UDLP) .....	45
The Higher Education Partnership for Development.....	46
<b>Global/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN)</b>	
Worldwide	
Social Marketing for Change (SOMARC).....	46
Urban Initiative of the Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support Project (SEATS).....	47
USAID/Tunisia	
Community Involvement in the Management of Environmental Pollution (CIMEP).....	48
E&E Regional	
American International Health Alliance (AIHA).....	48
USAID/Honduras	
Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring (IMPACT).....	49
<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)</b>	
On-Farm Productivity Enhancement Program (OFPEP) .....	49
Volunteer Executive Service Team (VEST) Initiative .....	49
<b>Africa Bureau (AFR)</b>	
USAID/Madagascar	
Madagascar Road-Building and Maintenance .....	50
Commercial Agriculture Production Project (CAP).....	50
USAID/South Africa	
South Africa: Increased funding for housing and urban services through public-private cooperation.....	51

## **Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE)**

ANE Regional	
Fostering Resolution of Water Resources Disputes Project (FORWARD).....	52
USAID/Bangladesh	
The Democracy Partnership.....	53
USAID/Indonesia	
Private Participation in Urban Services (PURSE) .....	53
USAID/Nepal	
Natural Resources and Environment Practices Program II (NAREP II) .....	54
RHUDO/Thailand	
Urban Environmental Infrastructure Support .....	54

## **Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E)**

E&E Regional	
Eastern Europe Partnership for Environment-ally Sustainable Economies (Eco-links).....	55
Environmental Policy and Technology (EPT) .....	55
USAID/Kazakhstan	
Kazakhstan: Atyrau Regional Initiative .....	56
USAID/Russia	
Sustaining Partnerships into the Next Century (SPAN) .....	56
USAID/Ukraine	
Community Partnerships for Local Government Training and Education (CPP) Project .....	57

## **Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC)**

Eastern Caribbean Regional	
Environment and Coastal Resources Project (ENCORE).....	58
USAID/Bolivia	
PROCOSI Network (Bolivia) .....	59

## **Activity Type: USAID as a Broker**

### **Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)**

Worldwide	
The Millennium Alliance for Social Investment.....	60
Global Technology Network.....	61
ANE Regional	
Johnson and Johnson.....	61



E&E Regional	
Caspian Basin Initiative .....	62
LAC Regional	
GMO Boston .....	62
Conservation International and Starbucks Coffee .....	63
Proctor and Gamble .....	64

# USAID GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE ACTIVITY INVENTORY

## Activity Type: USAID Alliances with Private Companies and Foundations

Global Bureau/ Center for Democracy and Governance (G/DG)			
Europe and Eurasia (E&E) Regional			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>American Bar Association/ Central and Eastern European Law Initiative (ABA/CEELI)</b>	ABA/CEELI was first launched in Eastern Europe and soon thereafter expanded to the former Soviet republics with grants from the E&E Bureau. Grants for CEELI work continue in the region and continue to rely on the <i>pro-bono</i> work of CEELI volunteer liaison attorneys, as well as on a broad range of U.S.-based experts who provide written commentaries on host country draft legislation. CEELI works with local counterparts in the region and is currently working with the E&E Bureau to set up a regional continuing legal education institute that is expected to draw heavily on the resources of local partner organizations. Overall, it is planned that the institute will achieve financial self-sufficiency through a combination of the USAID funding, a privately funded endowment, and contributions from private sector resources. It is planned that other donors will provide over 83% of the total operating costs of the institute. The total cost of the program over a five-year period is approximately \$11.3 million.	<p>PD-ABT-497 – Periodic Report (May 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK413.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK413.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (September 2000)</p> <p>PD-ABR-070 – Special Evaluation (January 1999)</p> <p>PD-ABP-686 – Annual Report (June 1997) – Estonia</p> <p>PD-ABN-239 – Periodic Report (1995)</p> <p>PD-ABH-360 – Special Evaluation (November 1993)</p> <p>PN-ABZ-142 – Other USAID Supported Study (August 1993)</p> <p>PD-ABG-010 – Contract/Grant Agreement (April 1992)</p> <p>PD-ABF-264 – Design Document (March 1992)</p> <p>PD-ABF-381 – Design Document (September 1991)</p> <p>PD-ABF-263 – Design Document (March 1991)</p>	<p>ABA/CEELI web site:</p> <p><a href="http://www.abanet.org/ceeli/home.html">http://www.abanet.org/ceeli/home.html</a></p>

Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Fair Labor Association</b>	USAID, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of State, manages a multi-year \$1,489,000 cooperative agreement with the Fair Labor Association (FLA), a not-for-profit organization committed to addressing violations of internationally-recognized labor rights in the apparel and footwear industries in the United States and abroad. The FLA represents a broad coalition of businesses, <sup>2</sup> labor, and human rights organizations, <sup>3</sup> and colleges and universities <sup>4</sup> and has developed a workplace code of conduct with provisions on child labor, forced labor, harassment, abuse, nondiscrimination, occupational safety and health, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, wages and benefits, and hours of work. The U.S. government's funding has leveraged significant private investments to support the initial start-up costs of the organization, the implementation of the accreditation and monitoring program, membership expansion, and corporate and consumer education and outreach.	None available.	Fair Labor Association web site: <a href="http://www.fairlabor.org/">http://www.fairlabor.org/</a>

<sup>2</sup>Nike, Reebok, Levi Strauss, Phillips Van Heusen, Liz Claiborne, Adidas-Solomon, Eddie Bauer, Kathie Lee Gifford, L.L. Bean, and Patagonia

<sup>3</sup> National Council of Churches, International Labor Rights Fund, Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, Schell Center for Human Rights, Businesses for Social Responsibility, National Consumers League

<sup>4</sup> Over 140 institutions of higher learning ranging from community colleges and public universities to smaller private liberal arts colleges and the Ivy League (Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, Princeton, and Yale)

Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>The Alliance to Save Energy</b>	The Alliance to Save Energy, a bipartisan coalition of over 75 energy efficiency product manufacturers and service providers, utilities, large industrial end users, environmental organizations, and state energy offices, has a demonstrated record of partnership with the U.S. private sector. With funding from USAID, the U.S. Department of Energy, and several foundations and private sector grants, the Alliance's Energy Efficiency Industry Partnership Program has developed into a recognized model for the development of market transformation programs and policies in developing and former communist countries. In partnership with cutting edge U.S. energy-efficiency companies such as Honeywell, Johnson Controls, Whirlpool, Trane, Osram-Sylvania, and Armstrong, the Alliance works to disseminate information on energy-efficiency technologies and services to the global marketplace through educational seminars and trade missions, business roundtables, and the creation of energy efficiency industry associations. Companies provide their labor and travel costs at no expense to the Alliance or USAID in return for the opportunity to interact with potential customers and counterparts in the countries USAID serves.	<p>PN-ACC-256 – Other USAID Supported Study (July 1995)</p> <p>PN-ACB-976 – Other USAID Supported Study (July 1995)</p>	<p>Alliance web site:  <a href="http://www.ase.org/programs/international/index.htm#Energy_Efficiency_Industry_Partnership">http://www.ase.org/programs/international/index.htm#Energy Efficiency Industry Partnership</a> </p>
Africa Bureau (AFR)			
USAID/Mozambique			
<b>Supporting Electoral Choice</b>	The aim of this program (9/99–7/00) was to financially support public financing of the campaign for the 12/99 elections in Mozambique. USAID funds for this program totaled \$500,000. Other donors included The Netherlands (\$300,000), Switzerland (\$100,000), and Sweden (\$450,000). Taken together, contributions from the four donors nearly tripled the level of donor support for public campaign finance. The three major parties accounted in terms of eligible expenditures for a full 100 percent of their allocations, and the overall figure for all 12 parties was 93 percent.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS493.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS493.pdf</a> – Final Report (June 2000)	None available.

## Africa Bureau (AFR) (cont'd)

### USAID/Mozambique (cont'd)

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Electoral Observations</b>	USAID supported electoral observations in Mozambique by The Carter Center, in conjunction with the U.K.'s Department for International Development (DFID). USAID contributed \$235,000, and DFID the remaining \$380,000 of the program. Swiss cooperation also contributed in-kind support in the form of furnished office space.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS326.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS326.pdf</a> – Final Report (June 2000)	None available.
<b>Initiative to Help Alleviate Humanitarian Crisis</b>	<p>In March 2000, BP Amoco and USAID announced a joint effort to provide \$1.1 million in support of international humanitarian relief efforts to combat the devastating impact of ongoing flooding in Mozambique. This action responded to the appeal U.S. Ambassador Brian Dean Curran made following the U.S. Embassy's first flood relief donation on February 8, 2000, that the private sector join American government efforts to overcome this national tragedy.</p> <p>Under the USAID Public-Private Sector Initiative, BP Amoco donated fuel to allow the USAID-financed NGO "Air Serv International" to carry out helicopter and airplane rescue, relief and assessment operations. Air Serv International has a long record of support for relief and development programs in Mozambique, as well as other countries.</p> <p>This was the second project BP Amoco has undertaken with USAID as part of the Public-Private Sector Initiative. In December 1999 BP Amoco donated \$500,000 toward a \$7 million humanitarian relief program to provide more than 15,000 metric tons of food aid to innocent civilians impacted by ongoing warfare in central Angola.</p>	None available.	<p>BP Amoco Press Release:  <a href="http://www.bp.com/centres/press/p_r_detail.asp?id=312">http://www.bp.com/centres/press/p_r_detail.asp?id=312</a></p>

## Africa Bureau (AFR) (cont'd)

### USAID/South Africa

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Black Integrated Commercial Support Network (BICSN)</b>	Black Integrated Commercial Support Network (BICSN) project (1992–1997) was designed to increase the rate of economic empowerment of disadvantaged South Africans by developing and nurturing promising enterprises within the black business community. The aim of BICSN was to increase the opportunities of South African Blacks to participate equitably in the nation's economy as owners, managers, or employees of private enterprises. It included activities to promote institutional development and advocacy, micro and small enterprise development, and participation in the primary economy. BICSN focused sharply on high-potential entrepreneurs and businesses, allowing it to operate in a largely empty niche among previously disadvantaged group (PDG) business advocacy organizations in South Africa. In cooperation with the National Minority Supplier Development Council (NMSDC), BICSN provided its beneficiaries with access to seasoned executives from major U.S. corporations such as Bell Atlantic and Ford Motor Company, who provided expertise in corporate procurement. In addition, through linkages with the International Franchise Association, the Franchise Association for Southern Africa, NAFCOC, and local institutions, BICSN introduced annual franchising conferences that linked U.S. and South African entrepreneurs for the first time. These events had a measurable impact on the business environment, and many businesses have since become largely self-sustaining.	<p>USAID Document: PD-ABP-619 – Final Report (August 1997)</p> <p>PD-ABQ-377 – Final Evaluation Report (April 1996)</p> <p>PD-ABQ-376 – Special Evaluation (November 1995)</p> <p>PD-ABI-624 – USAID Contract/Grant Agreement (June 1992)</p>	None available.

## Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E)

### Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus Regional

<b>Agribusiness Partnerships II (APII) for Western NIS</b>	APII was designed in 1996 to stimulate significant new US-firm investment in productive agribusiness Western NIS enterprises. In order to generate significant new U.S. private investment capital, technology, and real development impact, the Project implemented a number of agribusiness partnerships or investment contracts—formal agreements between Citizens Network (CNFA), the project	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG770.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG770.pdf</a> – Assessment (March 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG771.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG771.pdf</a> – Assessment (November 1998)</p>	None available.
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Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E) (cont'd)			
Ukraine, Moldova, and Belarus Regional (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
APII (cont'd)	<p>implementer, and U.S./local firms. To date in Ukraine, 14 contracts between CNFA and U.S./Ukrainian firms have been signed. An additional partnership activity, the Ukrainian Agricultural Development Corporation (UADC), has been established with investments from USAID and US/multinational firms.</p> <p>In total, these partnerships represent commitments of \$42,509,186 of private firm investment with matching USAID investment of \$10,119,796. In Moldova, three contracts have been completed with U.S./Moldovan private investment projected at \$7,737,474 matched by USAID support of \$1,495,834. Totaling up these figures shows a matching ratio of private investment to USAID funding of 4.3:1—well above the project requirement of 2.5:1.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG753.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG753.pdf</a> – Assessment (September 1998)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG749.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG749.pdf</a> – Assessment (August 1998)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR357.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR357.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (June 1998)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG750.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG750.pdf</a> – Assessment (April 1998)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG748.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG748.pdf</a> – Handbook/Manual (September 1997)</p>	
E&E Regional			
ProMedia Program	The ProMedia Program was designed to help professional media entities in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) become independent and sustainable institutions. The media law component of the program has been an excellent example of leveraging private sector money and support. The implementing law firm, Covington and Burling, operates <i>pro bono</i> with no formal contractual relationship to USAID.	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR358.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR358.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (October 1998)</p> <p>PD-ABM-948 – Periodic Report (June 1996)</p>	None available.
USAID/Latvia			
State University of New York at Buffalo (UB) and Riga Business School (RBS) at Riga Technical University	This is a USAID grant to develop a center of excellence in management education at Riga Business School in Latvia. In 1996, with support from USAID and the Soros Foundation, two new computer labs, with 10 and 20 workstations respectively, were open in newly renovated facilities, and RBS was connected to the Internet. To ensure future cooperation and faculty exchange, RTU, UB, and the University of Ottawa signed a cooperation agreement stipulating that 25% of RBS teaching be done by UB- and UO-approved faculty. Successful cooperation between UB, RBS, and Yanka Kupala State University of Grodno (Republic of Belarus) ensured a grant from the Eurasia Foundation to establish an MBA program in Grodno. The Latvian government provides financing for repairs of RBS building and new classroom development.	PD-ABS-286 – Final Report (2000)	None available.

# USAID GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE ACTIVITY INVENTORY

**Activity Type: USAID Alliances with Other Donor Governments, NGOs, and Other U.S. Government Agencies**

Global Bureau/ Office of Program Development and Strategic Planning			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Small Project Assistance Program (SPA)</b>	The Peace Corps and USAID participate in cooperative programs in 70 countries, involving more than 3,000 volunteers. The primary implementing activity is the Small Project Assistance (SPA) program, managed by Global. It is conducted through a worldwide Interagency Agreement. USAID central programs support the SPA program, with planned funding of \$1,500,000 annually. The objective of the SPA program is to support, in collaboration with local communities and Peace Corps volunteers, small-scale, sustainable development activities in USAID priority areas. Activities include environmental education, improving human health through the eradication of polio, and economic growth with an emphasis on basic education. In addition, community members receive technical skills training, principles of self-help in planning, and implementing, managing, and sustaining capacity building projects. The relationship with the Peace Corps builds on each agency's strengths, integrating respective human and financial resources to achieve common development goals. Since 1995, USAID has provided over \$15 million in support of 3,950 community activities, through a combination of central funding and funding provided by field missions and others for specific country requirements.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS205.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS205.pdf</a> – Program Planning Document (April 2000)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR240.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR240.pdf</a> – Program Planning Document (April 1999)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ651.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ651.pdf</a> – Program Planning Document (April 1998)  PD-ABQ-663 – Other Authorized Design Document (1997)  PD-ABH-075 – Final Evaluation Report (August 1993) – Mauritania  PD-ABG-362 – USAID Contract/Grant Agreement (May 1993) – Tunisia  PD-ABC-402 – Final Evaluation Report (November 1990) – LAC  PD-ABA-954 – Other Authorized Design Document (March 1990) – Niger	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/cen_prog/global/pdsp/940001.html">http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/cen_prog/global/pdsp/940001.html</a>



## Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (G/PHN)

### Worldwide

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>UNAIDS</b>	<p>USAID is the largest donor to the UNAIDS program and works closely with it at the global level for distilling best practices and performing critical operations research. At the country level, USAID contributes to developing improved national strategic plans. USAID is closely collaborating with other major donors, such as the World Bank and the European Union, to coordinate country programs and increase their effectiveness. In Ukraine, the European Union and USAID are designing a joint \$4 million HIV/AIDS prevention campaign; in Brazil, USAID is offering technical assistance to improve the national HIV/AIDS program which is supported by World Bank funds; and UNAIDS, in collaboration with USAID, is developing an HIV/AIDS Prevention Strategy for Northeastern Europe.</p> <p>In addition, during 1999, USAID and UNAIDS developed the AIDS Program Index (API), which will measure the current national response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in over 40 countries around the world. USAID, along with UNAIDS, WHO, and the European Union, has also completed the <i>Handbook for the Monitoring and Evaluation of Country Programs for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Care</i>, which will become the world standard reference in this important area.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN159.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN159.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (November 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM927.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM927.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (October 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM798.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM798.pdf</a> – Conference Proceedings (October 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN060.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN060.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (October 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM614.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM614.pdf</a> – Evaluation Guide (September 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL927.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL927.pdf</a> – Conference Proceedings (June 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAAA889.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAAA889.pdf</a> – Evaluation (May 2001)</p>	<p>UNAIDS web site: <a href="http://www.unaids.org">www.unaids.org</a></p> <p>USAID Press Release: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2001/pr010627.html">http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2001/pr010627.html</a></p>
<b>Polio Eradication Initiative</b>	<p>The Polio Eradication Initiative was launched in 1996 as part of the global effort to eradicate poliomyelitis by the year 2000. USAID's Polio Partners include the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and UNICEF. More than 85 percent of program funding, which has totaled \$70 million since 1996, directly supports country-level programs.</p> <p>The Polio Partners collaboration is proof that major improvements in global health are possible when governments, institutions, and individuals work together to address common concerns. The collaboration is resulting in strong interagency coordination that is strengthening national health systems at all levels. Since the global</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM368.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM368.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (March 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ013.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ013.pdf</a> – Manual/Handbook (April 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK426.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK426.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK748.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK748.pdf</a> – Assessment (1998)</p>	<p>USAID web site: <a href="http://www.inside.usaid.gov/G/PHN/polio/polio02.htm">http://www.inside.usaid.gov/G/PHN/polio/polio02.htm</a></p>

Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Polio Eradication Initiative</b> (cont'd)	eradication goal was established, the number of reported cases of polio has declined by nearly 85 percent, from a high of 35,000 reported in 1988 to 5,673 confirmed cases in 1998.	PN-ACF-035 – Report to Congress (1998) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR774.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR774.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (July 1994)	
<b>Tropical Disease Research</b>	This project was created to support the World Health Organization's (WHO) Special Program in Tropical Disease Research and Training (TDR program). The program was a multidonor effort to (1) conduct scientific research on new methods of prevention, diagnosis, treatment, and control of major tropical diseases (malaria, schistosomiasis, filariasis, trypanosomiasis, leishmaniasis, and leprosy); and (2) strengthen the research capacity of disease-endemic countries.	PD-ABL-653 – Grant Agreement (December 1992)	None available.
<b>LIFE Initiative</b>	This is a <i>proposed</i> initiative that would include three major partners: USAID, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Defense. LIFE will support increased activities which focus on primary prevention, improving community and home-based care and treatment, caring for children affected by AIDS, and capacity and infrastructure development.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS852.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS852.pdf</a> - Proposed Joint Operating Plan (November 1999)	None available.
Africa Regional			
<b>Onchocerciasis Control Program (OCP)</b>	OCP is a 26-year \$400 million effort to control and eventually eliminate onchocerciasis, or river blindness, through the Sahel, West Africa. OCP is a cooperative effort among USAID, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and nine donor countries. Since 1974, OCP has battled onchocerciasis by spraying water sources where black flies carrying the disease breed, and by distributing ivermectin both to prevent infection and to alleviate symptoms of the infected. OCP reaches 30 million people over an area of 1.3 million square kilometers. Principal contractors and implementers include the World Health Organization; USAID; Helen Keller International; and Merck, Sharp, Dohme.	PN-ABP-330 – Other USAID Supported Study (June 1993)  PD-ABD-011 – Special Evaluation (October 1990)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAAL078.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAAL078.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (May 1986)	None available.

## Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)

### USAID/Ukraine

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Chernobyl Childhood Illness Program (CCHIP)</b>	The CCHIP project conducts extensive thyroid cancer screenings and psychological assessments in several oblasts potentially effected by the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear accident. The program also organizes training programs on psychological trauma relief for community and school psychologists in collaboration with the UNESCO/UNDP Chernobyl Program.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU139.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU139.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (September 2001) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT718.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT718.pdf</a> – Annual Report (June 2001) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT241.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT241.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (March 2001) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS841.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS841.pdf</a> – Mid-term Eval. (September 2000) PD-ABR-481 – Annual Report (1999)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/actf.html">http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/actf.html</a>

## Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)

### USAID/El Salvador

<b>Salesian Missions</b>	USAID gave a matching grant to the Salesian Missions (9/94–9/99). The Missions' objective was to help Salvadoran children orphaned, abandoned, or displaced by war become responsible and productive adults by improving the quality/impact of services offered by the Ciudad de los Ninos in Santa Ana and by strengthening programs addressing the specific educational and social needs of street children. The USAID grant enabled the new Salesian project offices to raise an impressive \$43,481,530 in new project money—a ratio of \$14.49 for each \$1.00 of USAID grant money. A major donor diversification effort obtained funds from the Kellogg Foundation for 8 major projects. The Society also established operating relationships with Salesians worldwide and expanded contacts with foreign donors.	PD-ABS-582 – Final Report (9/99) PD-ABQ-831 – Annual Report (10/98) PD-ABP-230 – Special Evaluation (7/97) PD-ABD-605 – Special Evaluation (9/91) PD-ABC-695 – Annual Report (9/90)	None available.
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## Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI)

<b>Kosovo Transition Initiative (KTI)</b>	KTI actively works to leverage grantee and donor contributions to augment its impact. In May 2001 alone, KTI leveraged \$1,463,269 from other donors and parts of the U.S. government and another \$222,308 from grantee contributions. Activities include road rehabilitation, water distribution networks, and health facilities.	None available at this time.	<a href="http://www.usaid.gov/hum_respons/oti/country/kosovo/rpt0501.html">http://www.usaid.gov/hum_respons/oti/country/kosovo/rpt0501.html</a>
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<b>Africa Bureau (AFR)</b>			
<b>USAID/Uganda</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Uganda Demobilization and Reintegration</b>	This project supported a World Bank-led, multi-donor initiative to help Uganda to reduce the size of its military by assisting demobilized soldiers to resettle and become economically productive. The project included: (1) financial support for Phase II of the Uganda Veterans Assistance Board's (UVAB) program to demobilize and resettle soldiers, and (2) an agricultural technology and credit program, to be administered by World Learning Inc (WLI) and Appropriate Technology International (ATI).	PD-ABM-731 – Contract/Grant Agreement (October 1995) PD-ABM-732 - Design Document – Amendment No. 2 (September 1995) PD-ABJ-272 – Design Document (August 1994) PD-ABJ-271 – Loan/Grant Agreement (August 1994)	None available.
<b>USAID/Mali</b>			
<b>Programme de Restructuration du Marché Céréaliier (PRMC)</b>	<p>The multidonor-supported restructuring of the cereals market in Mali, PRMC, began in 1980 when a group of donors (World Bank, Canada, the EEC, FAO, France, the World Food Programme, Germany, and the United States, soon to be joined by Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) proposed assistance for restructuring of Mali's cereals markets.</p> <p>PRMC was supported by a pledge of 250,000 maize-equivalent tons of food aid over five years, which was to be sold in Mali to create a counterpart fund to support PRMC's policy reforms: market liberalization (participation of the private sector in agricultural marketing); pricing policy (prices to be determined by the market); and reorganization of parastatals. It has been widely perceived as a success story.</p>	PN-ABR-129 – Other USAID Supported Study (September 1993) PN-ABH-611 – Study (August 1990) PD-ABC-709 – Special Evaluation (September 1989) PD-AAY-218 – Special Evaluation (September 1988) PD-AAY-299 – Design Document (June 1988) PD-BBH-322 – Loan/Grant Agreement (June 1987)	None available.
<b>Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&amp;E)</b>			
<b>USAID/Ukraine</b>			
<b>Power Sector Privatization</b>	USAID, along with the European Union and the G-7 Task Force on Power, is working with the Ukrainian Ministry of Energy to focus on increasing cash collection and privatization of power distribution companies. USAID is also working with the government to reach agreement on providing privatization, market/regulatory, and utility operation advisors to Ukraine.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN030.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN030.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (2000) PN-ACF-809 – Study (September 1998)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/act_f.html">http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/act_f.html</a>

<b>Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&amp;E) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Ukraine (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>All Ukraine Clearing Depository</b>	In 1999, USAID, the World Bank, and the Government of Ukraine signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to develop a private-sector depository for corporate securities in Ukraine, a vital component in developing a viable securities market infrastructure.	PN-ACG-786 – Study (November 1999)  PN-ACG-787 – Study (October 1999)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/act_f.html">http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/act_f.html</a>
<b>Agriculture for Human Development program (APHD)</b>	In place since March 2001, APHD is aiming to develop a strong, sustainable, multi-donor supported capacity to understand agricultural issues, formulate and evaluate policy alternatives and assist in the coordination of policy decisions and policy implementation in Ukraine's agro-food sector. APHD builds on the success of the previous technical assistant effort—the Ukraine Agricultural Policy Project (UAPP), which has been funded by an ad hoc coalition of donors under the United States leadership.	None available.	None available.
<b>Poland-America-Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI)</b>	The Poland-America-Ukraine Cooperation Initiative (PAUCI) is a grant-giving program established as a trilateral initiative of Poland, Ukraine and the United States in order to strengthen the emerging cooperative relationship between Ukraine and Poland and to take advantage of acquired expertise and lessons learned in Poland's successful transition to free market democracy. By helping to expand and deepen ties between Poland and Ukraine, PAUCI seeks not only to accelerate Ukraine's transition toward a robust market economy, but also to create a mechanism for both countries to benefit from shared experiences.	None available.	PAUCI web site: <a href="http://www.pauci.org">http://www.pauci.org</a>
<b>Central Asia Regional</b>			
<b>Counterpart Consortium</b>	The objective of this project was to strengthen the capacity of indigenous NGOs in Central Asia to participate in the political and economic life of their countries. Project offices were operational in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan. Joint programming and the formation of partnerships was ongoing with	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU304.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU304.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (Oct. 2001)  PD-ABT-099 – Final Contractor/Grantee Report (February 2001)	None available.

<b>Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&amp;E) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Central Asia Regional (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Counterpart Consortium</b> (cont'd)	other U.S. grantees/institutions and international groups such as UNDP, UNHCR, UNICEF, EU-TACIS, the World Bank, INTRAC and World Learning. In Kyrgyzstan, leveraging other donor resources (the World Bank, UNHCR, and HELVETAS) enabled Counterpart to establish satellite offices in the more remote rural areas of Naryn, Kara-Balta, and Jalal-Abad. In addition, EU-TACIS funding enabled Counterpart to establish an NGO resource center in Bishkek with a satellite center in Osh in partnership with a local NGO support organization (Interbilim) and two European partners (Christian Aid and Dutch InterChurch Aid). In Tajikistan, Counterpart partnered with Save the Children to provide NGO training as well as to share operational expenses.	PD-ABT-098 – Periodic Report (February 2001) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU138.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU138.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (2001) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU137.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU137.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (2001) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS711.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS711.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (Oct. 2000) PD-ABS-419 – Periodic Report (1999) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN627.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN627.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (12/1996) PD-ABS-406 – Periodic Report (1996)	
<b>USAID/Russia</b>			
<b>Russian State Gas Concern (GAZPROM): Study</b>	This cooperative agreement provided for U.S. participation in a European Bank for Reconstruction and Development-led multinational technical cooperation project to identify the requirements for rehabilitating and upgrading production and transmission facilities of the Unified Gas Supply System (“EGS” in Russian) of GAZPROM, the Russian Natural Gas Production and Transmission Company. Project components and respective donors were as follows: (1) overall coordination (Canada, United Kingdom); (2) identification and collection of physical data and modeling (Canada); (3) preparation of EGS reconstruction and upgrading—long-term (France, Norway); (4) financial advising (United Kingdom); (5) environmental study (Netherlands, Norway); (6) preparation of EGS reconstruction and upgrading—short-term (Netherlands, United States).	PD-ABL-189 – Cooperative Agreement (September 1993)	None available.

<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC)</b>			
<b>LAC Regional</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Hemispheric Free Trade Expansion (HFTE)</b>	This project was created to support the agenda developed at the Summit of the Americas by helping Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries remove constraints to participation in a Free Trade Area of the Americas. HFTE is implemented in coordination with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and numerous other U.S. government agencies: U.S. Department of Agriculture, National Institute of Standards and Technology, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Geological Service, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, U.S. Department of Labor, etc. The project comprises five components: trade liberalization, trade facilitation, trade-related structural adjustment, trade and the environment, and trade and labor/management relations.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS929.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS929.pdf</a> – Final Report (November 2000) PD-ABQ-826 – Contract/Grant Agreement (September 1998) PD-ABQ-813 – Contract/Grant Agreement (September 1998) PD-ABQ-011 – Loan/Grant Agreement (March 1997) PD-ABQ-012 – Loan/Grant Agreement (September 1996) PN-ACC-509 – Other USAID Supported Study (February 1996) PD-ABM-170 – Design Document (1996)	None available.
<b>USAID/Bolivia</b>			
<b>Bolivian Emergency Social Fund (ESF)</b>	ESF was the first program to receive significant World Bank support to protect the countries from the negative impact of structural adjustment. USAID was also an important donor. The ESF was established by the Bolivian government in 1986 to reduce the social costs of the severe economic downturn of 1980–1985. More specifically, the program aimed to protect the poor and others against the potential adverse impacts of the subsequent macroeconomic stabilization and structural adjustment program initiated in late 1985 with support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. ESF's implementing agency, PROA, a Bolivian PVO, conducted urban development projects in El Alto, a poor community adjacent to La Paz. PROA helped attract \$38.4 million in investment to El Alto with only \$1.25 million in USAID funding, and played a major role in leveraging \$16.3 million of this total. PROA launched many projects in the areas of employment, housing, and health. Many of the projects, including microenterprise credit and community outreach health centers, benefited women and increased their role in local development.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAAX287.pdf">www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAAX287.pdf</a> - USAID Evaluation Special Study Number 72 (May 1994) PD-ABD-843 – Program Design (March 1992) PD-ABE-747 – Design Document (August 1992) PD-ABI-528 – Loan/Grant Agreement (August 1992)	None available.



<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Costa Rica</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Partnership for Democracy and Development (PDD)</b>	<p>The goal of PDD (9/92–9/95) was to encourage multilateral cooperation in supporting administration of justice (AOJ) activities and other democracy-building activities in Central America.</p> <p>In a cooperative effort involving USAID/Costa Rica, the Costa Rican Ministry of Justice, and the Latin American Institute for the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offender (ILANUD), more than 30 justice improvement project profiles were developed and presented to regional donors. Of these, USAID/CR funded four, and many others were funded by other donors and were implemented throughout Central America.</p>	<p>PD-ABM-599 – Final Evaluation (September 1995)</p> <p>PN-ACF-655 – Handbook/Manual (1995) – Spanish language</p> <p>PN-ACF-654 – Handbook/Manual (1994)</p> <p>PN-ACF-652 – Handbook/ Manual (1994)</p> <p>PD-ABG-732 – Contract/Grant Agreement (May 1993)</p> <p>PD-ABG-599 – Design Document (April 1993) – Amendment</p> <p>PD-ABE-678 – Contract/Grant Agreement (August 1992)</p> <p>PD-ABE-846 – Contract/Grant Agreement (September 1992)</p> <p>PD-ABE-847 – Contract/Grant Agreement (September 1992)</p> <p>PD-ABH-859 – Design Document (November 1992) – Amendment</p> <p>PD-ABH-860 – Program Design (June 1992)</p> <p>PD-ABR-665 – Design/ Implementation Workplan (1992)</p>	None available.



# USAID GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE ACTIVITY INVENTORY

**Activity Type: USAID Alliances with Private Companies/Foundations and Other Donor Governments, NGOs, and Other U.S. Government Agencies**

Global Bureau/ Center for Democracy and Governance (G/DG)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
Civil-Military Partnership	The purpose of the agreement is to foster civil-military relations that are compatible with and are conducive to democracy. The partnership is between the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs (NDI) and the Center for Civil-Military Relations (CCMR) of the Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California. In addition, the partnership presently consists of three contributing partners: the Universidad Torcuato di Tella, Seguridad Estrategica Regional (SER), and the Institute for Security and Development Studies (ISDS) of the Philippines.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACC887.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACC887.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (July 1998)	None available.

Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Chocolate and Coffee Production and Distribution Alliances</b>	The Chocolate Manufacturers' Association/American Cocoa Research Institute and key member companies, notably Mars Corporation, are contributing in-kind technical assistance, research findings and preferential cocoa purchasing terms to USAID-assisted farmer and exporter groups. The chocolate manufacturers are contributing over \$1 million per year in-kind and in cacao purchasing premia to these collaborative efforts. These groups are involved in USAID activities in at least 10 African countries (under the regional African Tree Crop Initiative), and in Brazil, Haiti, Peru, the Dominican Republic, and Indonesia. Likewise, the Specialty Coffee Association of America (SCAA) and the associated Specialty Coffee Institute (SCI) have collaborated with several USAID coffee export and promotion activities in countries such as Haiti, Guatemala, Honduras, Peru, Colombia, Nicaragua, Indonesia, Uganda, Kenya, and Ethiopia. The SCAA's intent is to collaborate with USAID to expand the availability of high-quality, organic, and fair-trade coffee beans (a matter of corporate core mission) and in the process, encourage environmentally beneficial shade-grown coffee production (which furthers corporate social responsibility). The SCAA is contributing in-kind advisory support to the various USAID activities, and to a series of regional workshops in East Africa, Central America and the Caribbean to encourage the formation of independent certifying enterprises, as well as to promote high-end coffee production and marketing. It is unclear at this early stage, however, the extent to which individual coffee companies and the SCAA can be expected to contribute their own cash and in-kind resources to this partnership, and this element should be clarified over the next few months.	None available.	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/economic_growth/coffeemou/sbc_notice.htm">http://www.usaid.gov/economic_growth/coffeemou/sbc_notice.htm</a>
Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV)			
Worldwide			
<b>United States Energy Association (USEA) Partnership</b>	The Energy Partnership Program, an activity of G/ENV/EET, promotes efficient, sustainable, and environmentally sound supply and use of energy through the peer-to-peer transfer of market-based approaches and best practices for energy system operation and regulations. It is grounded on the voluntary, pro-bono participation of U.S. energy companies and organizations. Under the Energy	PD-ABT-366 – Periodic Report (May 2001) – Philippines (PEPP)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ647.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ647.pdf</a> – Handbook/Manual (June 1999)	USEA web site: <a href="http://www.usea.org/default.htm">http://www.usea.org/default.htm</a>

Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
USEA (cont'd)	<p>Partnership Program, USEA has established over 80 utility and regulatory partnerships in 32 USAID-assisted countries. Over 8,000 utility and regulatory executives have participated pro-bono in USEA partnership activities (one-third from U.S. and two-thirds from overseas). Since inception, 50 U.S. electric and gas utilities and 21 U.S. regulatory commissions have volunteered the time of their senior executives to the program. U.S. partners include Georgia Power, Texas Utilities, Enron, Sacramento Municipal Utility District, Pennsylvania Power &amp; Light, PSE&amp;G of New Jersey, Kentucky Utilities, and regulatory commissions from Massachusetts, Ohio, Idaho, Kansas, Oklahoma, Illinois, and Minnesota. In developing countries, these partnerships have resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accelerated restructuring and commercialization of previously state-owned utilities</li> <li>• Improved regulations for tariff-setting, utility performance standards, efficiency programs and consumer involvement</li> <li>• Increased efficiency and environmental performance of power generation, transmission, distribution; and energy end-use</li> <li>• Greater regional cooperation on energy issues</li> </ul>	<p>PD-ABQ-164 – Final Contractor/ Grantee Report (1998)</p> <p>PN-ACD-785 – Conference Proceedings (March 1997)</p> <p>PN-ACD-782 – Conference Proceedings (September 1997)</p> <p>PN-ACD-780 – Conference Proceedings (September 1997)</p> <p>PN-ACD-779 – Conference Proceedings (August 1997)</p> <p>PD-ABN-085 – Design/ Implementation Work Plan (Aug. 1996)</p>	<p>Press Releases:  <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/in/whatsnew/articles/partnerships.htm">http://www.usaid.gov/in/whatsnew/articles/partnerships.htm</a>  <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2000/pr000525.html">http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2000/pr000525.html</a></p>
Shrimp Aquaculture	<p>USAID, in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. universities, the World Wildlife Fund, the shrimp industry, and the Global Aquaculture Alliance, has developed best management practices (BMPs) for shrimp production in Central America and is supporting pilot initiatives for the adoption of BMPs as industry codes of conduct. The BMPs have also been introduced in Mexico through workshops, disseminated at international aquaculture fora, and could form the basis for eco-certification of shrimp products. The USAID Central American initiative helps protect the environment, meet international food safety requirements, and ensure the competitiveness and sustainability of this important, growing economic sector. USAID also supports shrimp aquaculture activities in Ecuador, Tanzania, and Indonesia.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH691.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH691.pdf</a> – USAID Supported Study (June 1998)</p>	<p>None available.</p>

Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Coastal Resources Management (CRM) II</b>	<p>This cooperative agreement with the University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center strengthens the capacity of public and private institutions to manage coastal resources more effectively on a sustainable basis through integrated approaches to coastal planning and development. Services offered include short-, medium-, and long-term technical assistance to USAID missions and developing country governmental and NGOs; information dissemination on effective coastal management; and support for field demonstration programs to develop and document effective techniques to address coastal management issues in diverse social, political and economic settings.</p> <p>In addition to USAID funds, CRM II has also leveraged funding from private foundations (\$778,360), other non-U.S. government sources (\$620,000), as well as in-kind contributions from the governments of Indonesia and Tanzania.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU248.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU248.pdf</a> - Annual Report (2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN135.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN135.pdf</a> – Study (November 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS511.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS511.pdf</a> – Annual Report (2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS363.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS363.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH693.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH693.pdf</a> – Handbook/Manual (January 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM039.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM039.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (1998)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM051.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM051.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (1998)</p>	None available.
<b>Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA)</b>	<p>TFCA (Part V of the Foreign Assistance Act) was created in the wake of the success of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI). It builds on the EAI model and includes all low- and middle-income countries in the world that have USAID and/or PL-480 debt and that have tropical forests of importance (as determined by USAID and the U.S. Forest Service). TFCA is an interagency U.S. Government program led by Treasury and State with USAID and other Executive Branch agencies in partnership with a set of private sector members.</p> <p>USAID plays a unique role in the USG's management team for both EAI and TFCA in that it brings its practical expertise on the functioning of local trust funds in developing countries, along with extensive practical experience in the technical areas that are covered. USAID's field presence ensures that EAI and TFCA are supportive rather than conflicting with related ongoing USAID development programs in these countries.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAAA820.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAAA820.pdf</a> – Congressional Report (July 1999)</p>	None available.

Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Collaborative Labeling and Appliance Standards Program (CLASP)</b>	In 1999, three organizations—the Alliance to Save Energy, the International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC) and the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL)—partnered to form the non-profit organization CLASP. USAID provided the seed funding for CLASP and is largely responsible for its initial success. CLASP facilitates the design, implementation and enforcement of energy efficiency standards and label (S&L) policies for appliances, equipment, and lighting products in developing and transitioning countries. CLASP provides its in-country partners with 1) Leadership and tailored technical assistance; 2) Training and peer exchange; 3) Market analysis and research; 4) Turn-key educational and outreach tools; and 5) Forums for information exchange. CLASP has major country assistance programs underway in China, Ghana, Poland, and Mexico. CLASP has received financial support from USAID, the UN Foundation, the International Copper Association, the Energy Foundation, the U.S. Department of Energy, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and others.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL764.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL764.pdf</a> – Study (October 1999)	CLASP web site: <a href="http://www.clasponline.org/index.php3">http://www.clasponline.org/index.php3</a>
USAID/Mexico			
<b>Environmental Partnerships for Economic Development</b>	The Environmental Partnership for Economic Development program (1996–1997) was designed to help the City of Juarez, Mexico, integrate environmental protection concerns into long-range economic development strategies. The Partnership fulfilled its goals for allocating small grants to local NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs) to promote environmental action. The Partnership was also effective in leveraging other resources close to five times its grant budget, and played an important role in building the capacity of a local CBO to the point that it is now working on several programs with U.S. universities and is developing projects on its own, including one for the Ford Foundation.	PD-ABQ-403 – Final Report (January 1998)	None available.

Global Bureau/ Center for Human Capacity Development (G/HCD)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Telecommunications Leadership Program (TLP)</b>	The Telecommunications Leadership Program (TLP) is a USAID-Department of State Interagency Agreement that serves as a worldwide mechanism for telecommunications policy and regulatory reform assistance. TLP provides assistance in breaking down barriers to private sector investment and improving telecommunications infrastructure. In target countries/regions, USAID, together with the Federal Telecommunications Commission, the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, the Department of State and host country governments, identifies key policy/regulatory needs, and works in partnership with the U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute and the U.S. telecommunications industry to provide needed training and policy assistance. Assistance is through policy/regulatory needs assessment, training, and technical assistance. Countries in which the initiative is active include Haiti, Jamaica, Kenya, Nigeria and Morocco.	None available.	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/educ_training/tlp.htm">http://www.usaid.gov/educ_training/tlp.htm</a>  USTTI web site: <a href="http://ustti.org/about/">http://ustti.org/about/</a>
Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health, and Nutrition (G/PHN)			
Worldwide			
<b>The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI)</b>	GAVI is a partnership among the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which provided a \$750 million financial commitment; USAID; international institutions including the World Bank; UNICEF and the World Health Organization; the pharmaceutical industry; and governments from North and South. It is designed to address 3 problems: every year 30 million children are still not receiving vaccinations; that only children in developing countries are receiving new life-saving vaccines; and that current market forces do not encourage the development of vaccines against diseases most prevalent in poorer countries, such as malaria and diarrhea. The GAVI partners have initially focused their efforts on three major areas: moving resources to developing countries to increase immunization; augmenting the generous Gates Foundation commitment; and working with the vaccine industry to modernize the way vaccines are purchased for children in the world's poorest countries.	None available.	GAVI web site: <a href="http://www.who.int/vaccines/aboutus/gavi.htm">http://www.who.int/vaccines/aboutus/gavi.htm</a>  Gates web site: <a href="http://www.childrensvaccine.org/html/gavi-ark.htm">http://www.childrensvaccine.org/html/gavi-ark.htm</a>

## Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)

### Worldwide (cont'd)

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Vitamin A Initiative (VITA)</b>	As part of the VITA Initiative, initiated by USAID and with significant USAID funding, USAID and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation are designing a global food fortification initiative in collaboration with other donors, foundations, and partners from private food industries and public sector organizations. This initiative will act to reduce multiple micronutrient deficiencies in developing countries through increased access to vitamin-fortified foods. The initiative will use market segmentation strategies to target a variety of fortified foods and nutrition interventions to individuals of different income levels.	None available.	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/cs/csyita.htm">http://www.usaid.gov/pop_health/cs/csyita.htm</a>
<b>Increased Use by Women and Men of Voluntary Practices that Contribute to Reduced Fertility</b>	Activities focus on strengthening the capabilities of family planning provider organizations and their staff to (a) design, monitor, finance and evaluate their programs; (b) manage more effectively by improving business and marketing skills, and developing strategies for increasing cost recovery and financial sustainability; and (c) collaborate to use limited resources efficiently, and to reach underserved groups. These activities enhance organizations' ability to identify problems and solutions on their own and to improve their skills for managing FP/RH programs in a changing environment. Specific examples include: the launch of a regional logistics network of seven countries in East and Southern Africa that will develop a cadre of local health sector managers capable of developing regional- and country-specific strategies to make health supply systems more effective and efficient; with USAID assistance, the Uttar Pradesh Ministry of Health and Family Welfare set up its own Media Materials Resource Center, which now provides reproductive and child health materials and information throughout the Indian state (population 160 million); and USAID funds leveraged funding and technical expertise from the Gates Leadership Institute at The Johns Hopkins University for a joint workshop on strategic leadership and management for 35 FP/RH program managers from 15 countries.	None available.	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/cent_prog/global/phn/936001_ir13.html">http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/cent_prog/global/phn/936001_ir13.html</a>

## Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)

### Worldwide (cont'd)

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Iodine Deficiency Disorders (IDD) Program</b>	In collaboration with Kiwanis International and UNICEF, USAID has joined a host of other IDD partner organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Bank, the International Council for the Control of IDD, the Program Against Micronutrient Malnutrition, the Micronutrient Initiative, the governments of Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States, and the salt industry. As a result of the IDD partnership and the increased use of iodized salt, 85 million newborns are protected each year from a significant loss in learning ability. Thousands of Kiwanis Clubs have raised pledges and gifts totaling more than \$50 million toward the \$75 million committed by Kiwanis to eliminate IDD through a partnership with UNICEF. In FY 1999 USAID pledged \$2 million through UNICEF to wipe out iodine deficiency disorders in Tanzania, Ghana, Cambodia, Indonesia and India. Kiwanis donated an additional \$500,000 to fully fund the \$2.5 million needed for the UNICEF IDD projects in these five countries. USAID is expanding support for IDD activities with grants to UNICEF in Central and Eastern Europe and the NIS Region, including grants to UNICEF in Armenia, Georgia and the Baltic States Region.	None available.	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2000/pr000625.html">http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2000/pr000625.html</a>  Kiwanis web site: <a href="http://www.kiwanis.org/magazine/99aug/idd.html">http://www.kiwanis.org/magazine/99aug/idd.html</a>
<b>Promoting Financial Investments and Transfers to Involve the Commercial Sector in Family Planning (PROFIT)</b>	PROFIT, which began in 1989, was implemented to increase developing country resources for family planning by encouraging greater private sector resources (funds, services, and commodities). PROFIT's goals as defined in its Five-Year Strategy were to 1) act as a catalyst for creating models showing that family planning in the private sector can be profitable and sustainable; 2) establish 20 large subprojects; 3) leverage USAID funds; 4) achieve a measurable impact; and 5) provide a central resource of financial and managerial expertise for USAID, both in Washington and field Missions and Cooperating Agencies (CAs). PROFIT's investments were leveraged by US\$17.3 million from its partners.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP648.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP648.pdf</a> – Final Evaluation Report (September 1997)  PN-ACB-290 – Other USAID Supported Study (September 1997)  <a href="http://www.cmsproject.com/resources/PDF/PROFIT.pdf">http://www.cmsproject.com/resources/PDF/PROFIT.pdf</a> – Project Compendium (1997)  <a href="http://dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN447.pdf">http://dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN447.pdf</a> – Evaluation (November 1996)  PD-ABF-348 – Contract/Grant Agreement (September 1991)	None available.



<b>Global Bureau/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Worldwide (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Infectious Disease Initiative</b>	USAID's Infectious Disease Initiative was developed through extensive consultations with external partners, including the World Health Organization (WHO), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the research community, and nongovernmental organizations, private voluntary organizations and other elements of the private sector. Activities are focusing in four areas: (1) combating anti-microbial resistance; (2) tuberculosis prevention and control; (3) malaria prevention and control; and (4) disease surveillance and response capacity.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACE636.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACE636.pdf</a> – Conference Proceedings (December 1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK958.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACK958.pdf</a> – USAID Supported Study (FY 1999)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/cent_prog/global/phn/936005.html">http://www.usaid.gov/pubs/bj2001/cent_prog/global/phn/936005.html</a>
<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI)</b>			
<b>Worldwide</b>			
<b>Office of Private, Voluntary Cooperation (PVC) Matching Grant (MG) Program</b>	Several PVOs formed partnerships with corporations for development activities. For example, Winrock International, in its agribusiness MG Program, leveraged the technical and financial assets of Monsanto Company in Senegal and Indonesia. As part of the technical assistance, the herbicide product "Roundup" was introduced to reduce women's labor time in weed pulling. In the same vein, Conservation International used the leverage of the MG program to involve Starbucks Coffee as a buyer of the project's product—organic coffee. Conservation International found a reliable market for organic coffee, and Starbucks got a reliable supply of tree shade coffee and was able to employ positive, socially-responsible marketing. In these two cases, the MG program provided the program mechanism with flexibility to foster the mutual interest and linkage of sustainable and commercial development. PVC through the MG program also supported a relationship between PACT and the Prince of Wales Business Leaders Forum (PWBLF) to test the hypothesis that business and community partnership make sense. The PACT experience has led to a follow-on Matching Grant "Sustainable Corporate/Community Joint Ventures" that will advance the state of the business	PD-ABS-081 – Design/ Implementation Workplan (May 1999)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/mg.html">http://www.usaid.gov/hum_response/pvc/mg.html</a>

<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Worldwide (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>PVC Matching Grant Program</b> (cont'd)	partnership practice further in Peru, Zimbabwe, Indonesia, and Brazil. PACT's experience in Indonesia subsequently assisted the OTI in developing a partnership with Reebok and Catholic Relief Services to help youth in East Timor.		
<b>TechnoServe Alliances for Rural Economic Growth</b>	<p>In 1998, with a mix of funding from BHR/PVC and private sources, TechnoServe developed and launched a new strategic plan that has fundamentally altered its mission and approach. TechnoServe's mission was revised from one of "poverty alleviation" to one of "economic growth for the rural poor." Its approach has broadened from one of technical assistance to community-based agricultural enterprises (primarily rural co-ops and associations) to one of strategic, managerial, financial, marketing and technical assistance to a broad range of businesses, provided on the condition that the businesses have a direct and positive impact on low-income rural men and women. To implement this new mission, TechnoServe has hired a new generation of local professionals recruited from the private sector and trained in finance, marketing, accounting, and engineering. It has then supplemented this team with world-class partners through alliances with a range of global private partners. For example, TechnoServe is now working with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ McKinsey &amp; Company, world leaders in business strategy, to assist rural clients from Tanzania to Nicaragua in analyzing industry trends and operational strategy;</li> <li>▪ Young &amp; Rubicam, the global advertising giant, in assisting rural clients in Mozambique to develop branding strategies and brand identities for their goods and services; and</li> <li>▪ Cargill, the world's largest privately-held agribusiness, in assisting rural clients to develop competitive oilseed businesses in southern Africa.</li> </ul>	None available.	<p>TechnoServe web site:  <a href="http://www.technoserve.org/index.htm">http://www.technoserve.org/index.htm</a></p>
<b>Winrock International</b>	Three successive Matching Grants from BHR/PVC allowed Winrock to implement a series of innovative farmer-centered collaborative programs that successfully increased seed	PD-ABA-176 – Special Evaluation (1989)	None available.

<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Worldwide (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Winrock International</b> (cont'd)	<p>production, soil conservation/fertility and food production at the smallholder level. Winrock and its university collaborators attracted the attention of other donors as well as commercial businesses and foundations that began to provide significant support.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monsanto initially awarded Winrock a small grant. Subsequently, Monsanto expanded its support by awarding Winrock two additional grants for conservation tillage work worth over \$600,000: one to a regional West Africa program, and the other to Indonesia.</li> <li>• The Rockefeller Foundation provided a grant to Winrock program staff to bring in strains of mosaic-resistant cassava to the farmers of western Kenya.</li> <li>• The McKnight Foundation made a grant to Winrock to strengthen its work on improved millet and sorghum in Mali and Senegal and enabled the program to extend into Niger.</li> <li>• In East Africa, Cargill International awarded Winrock two grants to work in Tanzania on cotton-based cropping systems.</li> </ul> <p>All of these projects have built upon the foundations laid by the BHR/PVC funding and attest to the ability of Winrock to use this core support from the matching grant to leverage over \$20 million in financial resources.</p>		
<b>Global Excellence in Management Initiative (GEM)</b>	<p>USAID's GEM Initiative was designed to build the organizational capacities of PVOs and NGOs to deliver effective development programs. Since 1995, GEM has developed a model for forging partnerships built on mutual respect and shared goals between northern and southern organizations. This emphasis on partnership, especially the partnerships between northern PVOs and southern NGOs, grows out of observations, learnings, participant feedback and changing donor priorities that all point to the lesson that effective development requires cooperation among diverse</p>	<p>PD-ABS-397 – Assessment (April 2000)</p> <p>PD-ABS-336 – Evaluation (November 1999)</p>	<p>GEM web site:  <a href="http://www.geminitiative.org">http://www.geminitiative.org</a></p>

<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Worldwide (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>GEM</b> (cont'd)	constituencies to confront challenges none can successfully address alone. In most cases, GEM works in collaboration with U.S. PVOs and NGO consortia that have a strong presence in a particular country or region. Through this collaborative approach, GEM substantially leverages existing PVO and NGO efforts in the field.		
<b>Monsanto</b>	Monsanto came to the Office of Private, Voluntary Coordination (PVC) after having learned that PVC was interested in fostering linkages with the private sector and Agency development partners. Specifically, Monsanto proposed to embark on a potato production venture to address the problem of dramatic reductions in potato yields and the collapse of the infrastructure for seed potatoes. A series of meeting was held involving Monsanto, PVC and E&E (and on two occasions a PVO-Citizens Network for Foreign Affairs, a private, voluntary organization active in the region). It became quickly clear that Monsanto needed to understand how the Agency worked and become acquainted with its strategic plans and specific country plans and objectives. The Alliance project assisted Monsanto in developing a strategy that linked its commercial development interests with Agency and specific Mission interests (Bulgaria, Russia). Monsanto has marketed this strategy to both Missions and to the E&E Bureau. The E&E Bureau is now trying to determine how this proposal squares with all of the competing proposals and how to reconcile a commercial focus with its more traditional development focus with more typical development partners. Another challenge faced is the time and effort that will be needed to work out the partnership arrangements such as MOU development. Perhaps even more problematic is the political sensitivity both with the technology and with an overt relationship with the private sector.	None available.	None available.

<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Transition Initiatives (BHR/OTI) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Worldwide (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Natural Resource Policy Reform</b>	<p>The Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) is working with the Government of Sierra Leone (GOSL) to help it harness its illicit diamond trade, which has fueled the war with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) for decades. Based on the work of OTI and its partners, the United Nations Security Council voted to impose a worldwide ban on purchases of rough diamonds from Sierra Leone unless they are accompanied by an authenticated Certificate of Origin issued by the GOSL. A trilateral U.S./U.K./Belgian team is working with the government on a new certification regime, which the GOSL presented to the United Nations Sanctions Committee.</p> <p>OTI is also working with diamond giant DeBeers and the Diamond High Council of Antwerp to obtain private sector cooperation in reducing diamond smuggling. During the World Diamond Congress in July, the diamond industry, led by the International Diamond Manufacturers Association, pledged to act to reduce diamond smuggling and remove “conflict” diamonds from mainstream marketing channels.</p>	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT690.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT690.pdf</a> - Periodic Report (March 2001)	None available.

## Africa Bureau (AFR)

### AFR Regional

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Education for Development and Democracy Initiative (EDDI)</b>	<p>EDDI, which began in 1998, is a White House Initiative coordinated by an interagency committee comprised of the Department of State, Peace Corps, and USAID. EDDI is an African-led development activity, with special emphasis on girls and women. In FY99 it focused on (1) improving the quality of and access to education; (2) enhancing the availability and use of technology; and (3) increasing citizen participation in government to accelerate democracy.</p> <p>EDDI has promoted sustainable partnerships among African education and democracy organizations and their sister organizations in the United States. The partners will educate children, involve communities, implement new business models, and extend quality social services to people previously not served. During this short period, EDDI has been catalytic in brokering these alliances and embedding new technologies, resulting in the initiation of enduring partnerships.</p> <p>A large number of U.S. partners are involved, including the Departments of Education, State and Defense, the Peace Corps and the Environmental Protection Agency; American universities and community colleges; foundations; businesses (particularly computer manufacturers and information producers); non-governmental associations such as parent-teacher associations; and state and local governments. These will be partnership relations, not contractual ones, and each partner is expected to bring resources that match or exceed USAID resources.</p>	<p>USAID Documents available at:  <a href="http://www.afr-sd.org/Eddi/EddiPublications.htm">http://www.afr-sd.org/Eddi/EddiPublications.htm</a></p>	<p>USAID web site: <a href="http://www.afr-sd.org/EddiIntro.htm">http://www.afr-sd.org/EddiIntro.htm</a></p>
USAID/South Africa			
<b>South Africa: AIDS Workplace Prevention Programs</b>	<p>With support from USAID and the Centers for Disease Control, Ford Motor Company and The American Center for International Labor Solidarity are working as partners in South Africa to design and implement work-place based interventions on HIV/AIDS. Local partners include the three national-level trade union</p>	None available.	None available.

<b>Africa Bureau (AFR) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/South Africa (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>South Africa: AIDS Workplace Prevention Programs</b> (cont'd)	federations and their affiliate unions, the South African Ministry of Health, the South African AIDS National Council, the National Economic Development and Labour Council, the South African National Association of People with AIDS, the Township AIDS project, the South African AIDS Law Project, the AIDS Legal Network, the South African Medical and Dental Practitioners, and the National Association of Traditional Healers Organization for Africa.		
<b>West Africa Regional</b>			
<b>West Africa Gas Pipeline</b>	Four countries in West Africa—Benin, Ghana, Nigeria, and Togo—are seeking to better utilize gas resources in Nigeria, to power demand growth in the other three countries. A new gas pipeline, the West African Gas Pipeline (WAGP) which will cost approximately \$450–\$600 million, is now the centerpiece of the region's strategy to boost non-traditional exports, diversify industrial structures, create regional markets, and initiate a collaborative approach to sustainable resource exploitation. USAID contributed \$1.5 million toward the development of the WAGP. These funds will assist ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) by providing training and technical assistance to the four countries on regulatory, legal, fiscal, and environmental issues relating to the pipeline. The pipeline itself is entirely private-sector funded by a consortium headed by Chevron USA, Royal Dutch Shell, and the national gas companies from each of the four participating countries. Gas is expected to begin flowing in 2002.	None available.	Press Release: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/pr990811.html">http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/pr990811.html</a>

## Africa Bureau (AFR) (cont'd)

### USAID/Ghana

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Ghana's Vision 2020</b>	Ghana is seeking to become a middle income country by the year 2020. This ambitious objective, embodied in the Government's Vision 2020, was the topic of a conference held June 1–6, 1997. The conference, sponsored by USAID/Ghana, the Government of Ghana, Sigma One Corporation, and the Private Enterprise Foundation of Ghana, convened a broad cross-section of Ghanaian public and private sector leaders to discuss difficult choices facing Ghana as it seeks to achieve Vision 2020. The conference forged an effective public-private partnership for achieving the social, economic, and political goals inherent in Vision 2020.	PN-ACB-949 – Conference Proceedings (June 1997)	None available.

### USAID/Namibia

<b>Reaching Out with Education to Adults in Development (READ)</b>	Under the 1993–1999 READ project, World Education (WE) worked with more than 30 Namibian NGOs across a variety of sectors to strengthen their organizational capacity and introduce and promote a participatory training approach. The READ project had an active Steering Committee, made up of members from both the NGO and government sectors. By the end of the project, WE had strong partnerships with 16 NGOs. A second spin-off partnership having its genesis in READ is the WE-Rossing Foundation partnership. Rossing sent a number of its trainers to be trained by READ's "Training of Trainers" (TOT) program and at the end of the READ project took over the TOT Program. Rossing employs a number of trainers who have been trained by WE and now conducts successful TOTs of its own. NGO trainers from all over southern Africa attend Rossing's TOT course. This program not only continues the capacity-building work begun by READ, but also generates revenue for Rossing.	PD-ABR-062 – Final Contractor/Grantee Report (October 1998)  PD-ABP-503 – Design Document (August 1995)  PD-ABJ-648 – Grant/Contract Agreement (August 1993)  PD-ABE-595 – Design Document (September 1992)  PD-ABL-178 – Grant/Contract Agreement (December 1992)	None available.
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## Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE)

### ANE Regional

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>U.S.-Asia Environmental Partnership (USAEP)</b>	<p>USAEP is an interagency partnership of USAID, the Department of Commerce, and the Environmental Protection Agency, focused on the environment and economic growth in Asia. This partnership has in turn forged various other partnerships including the State Environmental Initiative and the Environmental Technology Fund Program. The State Environmental Initiative is a major partnership program of USAEP with the Council of State Governments (CSG). It matches the regulatory and environmental experience of U.S. states with Asian needs for environmental and energy efficient technologies and services. Through this partnership, USAEP has invested about \$5 million in 36 projects involving 23 states and 11 Asian economies. Partners have matched these grants with more than \$7.7 million, resulting in \$5.5 million in confirmed sales and a dozen Memoranda of Understanding. Eighty-five U.S. companies, 110 state agencies, 35 academic institutions, and several dozen NGOs are participating in this effort. A second USAEP program involving partnerships with U.S. states is the Environmental Technology Fund program with the National Association of State Development Agencies. The Fund provides matching grants of up to \$20,000 to small- and medium-sized U.S. firms to help penetrate the Asian market for their environmental goods and services, usually via technology demonstrations, training, and technical assistance. The U.S. firms sometimes partner with Asian private sector firms and sometimes with public sector entities. Since its inception in 1992, the Fund has made grants to companies in 46 states totaling about \$6.5 million, generating more than \$350 million in export revenues and more than 850 new U.S. jobs.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS206.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS206.pdf</a> – Program Planning Document (April 2000)</p> <p>PD-ABS-208 – Audit Report (March 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH906.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH906.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (December 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR244.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR244.pdf</a> – Program Planning Document (March 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB059.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB059.pdf</a> - Assessment (May 1997)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP441.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP441.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (June 1997) – Five-year Review</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP440.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP440.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (June 1997) – Five-year Review Notes for USAID Administrator</p> <p>PD-ABP-028 – Annual Report (1996)</p> <p>PD-ABL-983 – Special Evaluation (June 1995)</p>	<p>U.S.-AEP web site: <a href="http://www.usaep.org">www.usaep.org</a></p> <p>USAID web site: <a href="http://inside.usaid.gov/ANE/briefingbook/b_usaep.htm">http://inside.usaid.gov/ANE/briefingbook/b_usaep.htm</a> – Project Overview (December 2000)</p>
<b>East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative (EAPEI)</b>	<p>The East Asia and Pacific Environmental Initiative (EAPEI) was established in 1999 to address critical environmental challenges and opportunities in East Asia and the Pacific in the areas of forest and land use management, coastal and marine resources management and environmental pollution. The EAPEI works to complement other U.S. government investment in the region by supporting</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS533.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS533.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (December 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS532.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS532.pdf</a> – Design Document (September 1999)</p>	<p>EAPEI web site: <a href="http://eapei.home.att.net/">http://eapei.home.att.net/</a></p>

Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE) (cont'd)			
ANE Regional (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>EAPEI (cont'd)</b>	cross-border and regional activities and institutions and by supporting activities in USAID non-presence countries. The EAPEI program is structured to achieve results under three broad goal areas: 1) improved forestry and land use management; 2) improved coastal resources management; and 3) improved environmental planning and management. Public-private partnerships have been established among a number of East Kalimantan government agencies, Mulwarman University, research organizations, and the Ministry of Mines and Energy. Partners include various U.S. government agencies and universities, Indonesian government agencies and research centers, local and international NGOs, and international organizations. For a complete list of EAPEI's institutional partners, visit <a href="http://eapei.home.att.net/partners.htm">http://eapei.home.att.net/partners.htm</a> .		
USAID/Bangladesh			
<b>Agro-based Industries and Technology Development Project (ATDP)</b>	The ATDP project (1995–2000) was designed to promote commercial agribusiness in Bangladesh. Critical to the project's impact were its synergistic alliances with local organizations and leveraging of staff and training resources. In the process, ATDP helped build the capacity of these local institutions and disseminate improved technologies more broadly. From the beginning, ATDP partnered with the Department of Agricultural Extension and government research services to commercialize breakthrough technologies such as urea supergranules (TJSG), which enables farmers to more than double their income. Through collaboration with NGOs, notably the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), the project indirectly reached tens of thousands of smallholders. The solid success of pilot activities such as the model poultry villages has stimulated their replication by the influential Grameen Bank. In 1999, a business mission for shrimp processors to the United States generated \$18 million in spot orders and \$35 million in follow-up purchases. ATDP also established a federation of agribusiness trade associations.	PD-ABS-518 – Final Report (August 2000)  PN-ACG-241 – Other USAID Supported Study (September 1999)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS327.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS327.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (March 1999)	None available.

## Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E)

### E&E Regional

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Utility Partnership Program for Central and Eastern Europe</b>	<p>The Utility Partnership Program (UPP) for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), which ran from 1991–1998, was designed to help prepare the CEE electric utility sector for entry into a market-based economy. Through executive exchange visits and internships in the United States and seminars and workshops in Eastern Europe, senior-level managers gained skills and information that helped their companies make the transition to a market economy. Bilateral partnerships of three to five years were completed in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia to discuss topics such as utility corporate and strategic management; finance and accounting; regulation and rate making; customer service and public relations; energy efficiency and environmental management; and system operations for generation, transmission, and distribution. In all, the program enabled almost 3,500 CEE senior managers to come to the United States and learn from utility-related and management practices in the U.S. electric power sector. In the CEE region itself, UPP trained at least 7,500 senior-level managers, bringing UPP's total reach to close to 11,000, involving over 190 CEE organizations, including senior ministry and regulatory representatives who participated primarily in UPP's Regional Program. From the United States, over 1,800 participants from electric utilities and other energy-related organizations such as law firms, architect and engineering companies, equipment manufacturers and suppliers, and government and regulatory agencies participated in UPP.</p> <p>Through their <i>pro bono</i> participation, more than 200 companies representing a broad spectrum of the U.S. energy industry contributed roughly \$20 million to the program.</p>	<p>PD-ABR-884 – Final Report (1999)</p> <p>PD-ABQ-960 – Annual Report (1997)</p> <p>PD-ABP-257 – Annual Report (October 1996)</p> <p>PN-ACC-064 – Conference Proceedings (September 1995)</p> <p>PD-ABN-659 – Annual Report (December 1994)</p> <p>PD-ABN-118 – Special Evaluation (March 1994)</p> <p>PD-TAE-494 – Other Authorized Design Document (May 1991)</p>	<p>None available.</p>

Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC)			
LAC Regional			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>The Partnership for Educational Revitalization in the Americas (PREAL)</b>	PREAL is a hemispheric partnership of public and private sector organizations seeking to promote informed debate on policy alternatives, identify and disseminate best education practices emerging in the region and elsewhere, and monitor progress toward improving education policy. PREAL includes actors from civil society, governments, universities, political leaders, the business community, international organizations, and churches. To achieve its objectives, PREAL carries out activities such as support for national advocacy groups promoting dialogue and debate on educational reform; regional working groups, workshops and conferences examining policy alternatives for reform; professional exchanges involving national policy specialists; and research on important but relatively neglected education reform issues. USAID is PREAL's main funding source and has provided about \$7 million to the PREAL program over five years. The Inter-American Development Bank has contributed about \$2.5 million, and private sector foundations have provided another \$1 million over the period. USAID provides general policy and technical guidance to PREAL and works cooperatively with PREAL to determine its work agenda. In addition, USAID attempts to introduce the educational reforms and best practices promoted by PREAL into its bilateral programs in the region.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM293.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM293.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (July 2001) – Spanish language  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM099.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM099.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (2000)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM147.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM147.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (September 1999) – Spanish language  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM136.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM136.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (April 1998)  PD-ABM-510 – Design/ Implementation Work Plan (January 1996)	None available.
<b>Parks in Peril (PiP) Program</b>	Since 1990, through the Parks in Peril program (PiP), USAID's LAC Bureau and the Nature Conservancy (TNC) have formed a strong partnership for improving the management of a select number of parks in the LAC region. The approach of PiP has been to strengthen the management capacity of each park in the program, empower civil society to participate and represent the public good in the management of public resources, and integrate parks in local economies by introducing park-based enterprises and practices that provide rural poor with economic returns equal or greater than current destructive practices. U.S. partners include foundations such as MacArthur and Rockefeller, and corporations such as Enron and	PD-ABQ-512 – External Evaluation (May 1998)  PD-ABM-685 – Design Document (July 1995) – Amendment  PN-ABX-928 – Source Book (1995)  PD-ABI-166 – Special Evaluation (October 1993)	None available.

<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>LAC Regional (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>PiP</b> (cont'd)	Connecticut Edison. The World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), and the Swedish and German development agencies are PiP's international partners. Host country partners include local NGOs, community groups, universities, and local and national governments. USAID, during the first phase of PiP, has leveraged more than \$292 million from these corporations, foundations, and other members of the international community (including \$5.4 million from the Central and South West Company—a Texas-based utility; over \$2 million from Mexican federal, state, and municipal governments; \$20.4 million from European sources; \$5.1 million from Canada; and \$30 million in Global Environment Facility (GEF) funds. In the second phase of PiP, the LAC Bureau intends to sign an agreement with TNC committing \$22.5 million of USAID funds.	PD-ABE-807 – Special Evaluation (October 1992)  PD-ABI-525 – Design Document (August 1992) – Amendment  PD-KAX-540 – Special Evaluation (October 1991)  PD-ABD-617 –Design Document (July 1991) – Amendment  PD-ABB-999 – Design Document (September 1990)	
<b>Technical Vocational Education Improvement Program (TVE)</b>	<p>This project aims to accelerate the application of scientific and technological knowledge toward resolution of development problems in the Western Hemisphere by strengthening indigenous science and technology institutions in Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries and by developing linkages between countries sharing common development problems.</p> <p>TVE in Chile accomplished a great deal with a relatively small amount of funding. Its competency-based instruction curriculum was approved by the Ministry of Education and was implemented in three pilot schools (with three more added in 1995). Development of the curriculum was done with active participation of the private sector. The project also successfully leveraged funds from other sources to introduce complementary learning technologies (e.g., applied mathematics) into the pilot schools.</p>	PD-ABJ-741 – PES/ES (November 1994) – Chile  PD-AAY-574 – Contract/Grant Agreement (1988)	None available.

<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>LAC Regional (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI)</b>	EAI (Part IV of the Foreign Assistance Act) is an interagency U.S. government program led by the Treasury and State Departments with USAID and other executive branch agencies in partnership with a set of private sector members. It was created to address official debt burdens in Latin America and Caribbean countries, while helping NGOs and communities to address environment, child survival and child development, and to strengthen civil society. EAI also includes an option that can support both privatization of state-owned enterprises and general economic development (debt for equity swaps).	PD-ABP-508 – Evaluation (January 1996)  PC-AAA-489 – Report to Congress (July 1993)  PC-AAA-708 – Report to Congress (January 1993)  PC-AAA-187 – Non-USAID Evaluation (February 1991)	None available.
<b>USAID/Honduras</b>			
<b>Bridges Donated to Honduras</b>	<p>On June 28, 2001, five bridges valued at \$1.5 million and donated by the Governor of Florida, Jeb Bush, through Catholic Relief Services (CRS), arrived in Honduras's Puerto Castilla. The Bailey style bridges will be used in the USAID-financed Hurricane Mitch Roads and Bridges Emergency Reconstruction Project (RECAP) being carried out by the Honduran Social Investment Fund (FHIS).</p> <p>Representing of the State of Florida, Governor Bush donated the bridges to the Florida Commission on Community Service (FCCS), which in turn gave them to Catholic Relief Services. The bridges were to be used in the reconstruction of Honduras following Hurricane Mitch, which devastated the country and destroyed a significant portion of critical infrastructure in November of 1998. CRS worked with the local and national governments, USAID and the private sector to transport the bridges to Honduras and ensure they would be incorporated into a project that would benefit people most in need affected by the hurricane.</p> <p>Seven different organizations were involved in getting the bridges to Honduras and getting them placed in the RECAP/FHIS project: FCCS, Landstar Express, CRS, Dole, FHIS, USAID, and Bajo Aguan of Honduras. Landstar Express funded the transport of the bridges in the United States; Dole transported them without charge to Honduras; and a USAID/FHIS contractor took care of transportation within Honduras to the installation sites.</p>	None available.	Press Release: <a href="http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/eog_new/eog/library/releases/2001/june/bridge-06-29-01.html">http://sun6.dms.state.fl.us/eog_new/eog/library/releases/2001/june/bridge-06-29-01.html</a>

<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/El Salvador</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Salvadoran Environmental Non-governmental Organization Strengthening (SENS)</b>	The objective of this project was to strengthen the ability of environmental NGOs in El Salvador through technical assistance/training and grants. SENS substantially increased the capacity of 17 important NGOs to undertake environmental activities in reforestation, soil conservation, environmental education, organic fertilizer production, and protected areas management. SENS NGOs matched every USAID dollar they received with \$2.50 from other sources, a 45 percent increase over USAID's own goal. During the project, SENS NGOs made important progress in developing practical, productive working relationships with public sector institutions.	PD-ABR-022 – Final Evaluation (December 1998)  PD-ABL-679 – Final Evaluation Report (September 1995)  PD-ABM-404 – Project Design Documentation (August 1992)  PD-ABE-701 – Contract/Grant Agreement (August 1992)	None available.

## USAID GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE ACTIVITY INVENTORY

### Activity Type: USAID Fostering Partnerships Between Host-Country Public and Private Sectors

Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Partnerships for Food Industry Development (PFID)</b>	<p>PFID is a university/food industry, joint technical assistance designed to strengthen food industries in USAID host countries and promote competitive participation in the global trading system. Currently PFID funds two partnerships, one in the fruit and vegetable sectors and another in the meats and seafood sectors. These two partnerships provide a range of applied tools to help USAID clients better meet the challenge of trade integration under the World Trade Organization (WTO).</p> <p>PFID Fruits and Vegetables (PFID-F&amp;V) facilitates agribusiness partnerships and linkages between retailers/processors in the U.S. and other industrialized nations and producers/exporters in developing nations. It also provides training and technical support to firms, farms, associations, and governments of developing nations so that they can better meet international, national, and private sector standards with respect to quality, safety, environment and labor.</p> <p>PFID Meats and Seafood (PFID-M&amp;S) is anchored on industry awareness, support mechanisms, post-harvest and processing technologies, capacity building and business partnerships. The implementation includes technical assistance such as technology advancement, capacity building, establishment of linkages and the development of food safety standards.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.pfid.msu.edu/pdf_files/PFID-F&amp;V%20Report%20Jan-Jul%202001.zip">http://www.pfid.msu.edu/pdf_files/PFID-F&amp;V%20Report%20Jan-Jul%202001.zip</a> – Semi-annual Report (July 2001)</p>	<p>USAID web site:  <a href="http://inside.usaid.gov/G/EG/afs/activities/partner-food-indust-4226.htm">http://inside.usaid.gov/G/EG/afs/activities/partner-food-indust-4226.htm</a></p> <p>PFID-M&amp;S web site:  <a href="http://www.agctr.lsu.edu/Inst/International/PFID/english1.html">http://www.agctr.lsu.edu/Inst/International/PFID/english1.html</a></p> <p>PFID-F&amp;V web site:  <a href="http://www.pfid.msu.edu/">http://www.pfid.msu.edu/</a></p>



Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Public-Private Agricultural Research Programs</b>	<p>Over the last 10 years, USAID has directly supported several public-private sector collaborative research programs, largely through the Agricultural Biotechnology Support Program (ABSP). Led by Michigan State University, ABSP represents partnerships among a number of U.S. universities, U.S. and developing country companies, the International Agricultural Research Centers (IARCs), and developing country public research institutions (NARS or National Agricultural Research Systems). The public-private sector partnerships USAID has supported include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Monsanto Company and the Kenyan Agricultural Research Institute (KARI)</i>. This was the first USAID biotechnology-related public-private partnership with research aimed at development of virus resistant sweet potatoes. The KARI-Monsanto partnership has continued long beyond direct USAID support or funding.</li> <li>• <i>DNA Plant Technologies and Costa Rican and Indonesian-Owned Tissue Culture Companies</i>. This private sector-led research project undertook research on development of commercial scale micropropagation systems for tropical crops, including bananas, pineapple, and coffee. The Costa Rican company and DNA Plant Technologies have continued to work as business partners even though USAID funding ended several years ago.</li> <li>• <i>ICI Seeds and Central Research Institute for Food Crops (CRIFC)/Indonesia</i>. This partnership focused on development of insect-resistant tropical corn and included training of CRIFC scientists at ICI Seeds in use of proprietary transformation technologies. It ultimately faced difficulty in negotiating technology transfer agreements for proprietary technologies.</li> <li>• <i>Pioneer Hi-Bred and Egyptian Agricultural Genetic Engineering Research Institute (AGERI)</i>. This partnership permitted research by AGERI to be commercialized.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL843.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL843.pdf</a> – USAID Supported Study (April 2001)</p> <p>PD-ABS-538 – Annual Report (July 2000)</p> <p>PD-ABP-601 – Loan/Grant Agreement (September 1997) - Kenya</p>	None available.

<b>Global Bureau/ Center for Economic Growth and Agricultural Development (G/EGAD) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Tanzania</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Tanzania Investor Roadmap</b>	USAID support has focused on efforts to ratchet up the dialogue between the government of Tanzania and the private sector about next steps in legal and regulatory reform pursuant to issues and recommendations contained in the Investor Roadmap. In an unusual partnership, the Government of Tanzania, Members of Parliament, the private sector, NGOs, USAID, and other donors have worked together to develop a Policy Framework for Microfinance—the first such national policy worldwide. This policy is aimed at placing rural and microfinance in Tanzania on a sound path by ensuring that all participants in the emerging industry have clear and effective guidance.	PN-ACE-386 – Final Report (January 1999)  PN-ACE-387 – Conference Proceedings (October 1998)  PN-ACE-388 – Conference Proceedings (September 1998)  PN-ACC-756 – Other USAID Supported Study (June 1998)  PN-ACB-781 – Other USAID Supported Study (November 1997)	None available.
<b>USAID/Philippines</b>			
<b>Build-Operate-Transfer Program (BOT)</b>	This program promotes public/private partnerships for infrastructure in the Philippines. The BOT program, the BOT Center (BOTC), and the BOT process have been reasonably successful in stimulating private investment in infrastructure projects. In 1997 the following results were reported: since 1990, 47 projects were completed, implemented, or awarded to private companies under the BOT program; 14 were within the bidding process; and 26 were being prepared for competitive bidding or for negotiation as unsolicited proposals. Most of the 47 completed projects are in the electric power sector, while all except two of the 26 projects that were being negotiated or prepared for bidding are in non-power sectors (expressways, water, solid waste, public markets, slaughterhouses, office buildings, and bus terminals).	PD-ABQ-077 – Special Evaluation (August 1997)  PD-ABE-941 – PES/ES (November 1992)  PN-ABT-379 – USAID Supported Study (September 1992)	None available.
<b>Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV)</b>			
<b>Worldwide</b>			
<b>Global Climate Change Initiative</b>	In 1997 President Clinton reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to respond to the threat of climate change by announcing a new U.S. initiative to assist developing and transition countries worldwide. USAID's \$1 billion Climate Change Initiative: 1998-2002 expands	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT263.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT263.pdf</a> – Policy (November 1999)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/environment/climate_change.html">http://www.usaid.gov/environment/climate_change.html</a>

Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
Global Climate Change Initiative (cont'd)	<p>the Agency's efforts to help USAID-assisted countries (1) reduce net greenhouse gas emissions; (2) reduce vulnerability to the threats posed by climate change impacts; and (3) increase participation in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.</p> <p>To implement the Initiative, USAID works with a range of other U.S. agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector firms, and other donors through targeted Agency and international programs. Building on existing electric utility partnerships and the work of US-AEP and other programs, such as the Sustainable Cities Initiative (SCI), this program stimulates partnerships with energy-intensive and progressive industries (potentially chemicals, steel, pulp and paper, automobiles and agriculture). It also partners private firms with counterparts in host countries to develop strategies for increasing productivity and environmental soundness through improvements in management, production processes, and technologies.</p> <p>Through this Initiative, USAID supports climate change activities in 12 target priority countries and regions: Brazil, Central Africa (Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon), Central America (Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama), Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan), India, Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, Poland, Russia, South Africa, and Ukraine.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH179.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACH179.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (August 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAA779.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAA779.pdf</a> – Report to Congress (November 1997)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR355.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR355.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (August 1997)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR354.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR354.pdf</a> - Evaluation (Brazil) (August 1997)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR353.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR353.pdf</a> – Evaluation (Brazil) (August 1997)</p> <p>PD-ABT-187 – Other Program Document (March 1997)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACC866.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACC866.pdf</a> – Study (1997)</p>	

## Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV) (cont'd)

### Worldwide (cont'd)

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>International Resource Cities Program</b>	Managed by central programs, this program promotes more effective local governments by supporting the initiation of five new partnerships between cities in the United States (including Austin, Texas, Grand Traverse County, Michigan, Savannah, Georgia, and Saginaw, Michigan) with those in developing and transitional countries. These partnerships provide overseas local government officials with technical advice and opportunities to collaborate with U.S. city managers on issues such as urban service delivery, solid waste collection and environmental management. Six new partnerships were initiated in FY 1999 and, according to the FY 2001 Budget Justification, over the next two years the Resource Cities Program will facilitate an additional 14 partnerships between the United States and host country cities to enhance more effective local governments.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT760.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT760.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (July 2001)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT337.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABT337.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (April 2001)  PN-ACB-590 – USAID Supported Study (March 1997)  PN-ACA-579 – USAID Supported Study (June 1995)	Press Release: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2001/pr010207_1.html">http://www.usaid.gov/press/releases/2001/pr010207_1.html</a>
<b>Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP)</b>	The Technology Cooperation Agreement Pilot Project (TCAPP), a component of the United States-Asia Environmental Program (USAEP), is helping developing countries design and implement actions to attract investment in clean energy technologies that will meet their economic development goals, while mitigating greenhouse gas emissions. TCAPP is currently facilitating voluntary partnerships between the governments of Brazil, China, Egypt, Kazakhstan, Korea, Mexico, and the Philippines, the private sector, and the donor community on a common set of actions that will advance implementation of clean energy technologies. TCAPP is also assisting 14 countries in the Southern African Development Community with a regional technology cooperation needs assessment that was recently initiated by the Climate Technology Initiative (CTI). TCAPP was launched by three U.S. government agencies—USAID, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE)—in late 1997. The project employs a strategic and collaborative approach to	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU168.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU168.pdf</a> – Design/ Implementation Workplan (September 2001)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN040.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN040.pdf</a> – Conference (April 2001)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU169.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU169.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (2001)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU167.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU167.pdf</a> – Design/ Implementation Workplan (January 2000)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR902.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR902.pdf</a> - Periodic Report (1999)	None available.

Global Bureau/ Center for Environment (G/ENV) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
TCAPP (cont'd)	facilitate large-scale international investment in clean energy technologies consistent with sustainable development needs of developing countries. The countries participating in TCAPP have made significant progress in developing strategies for building sustainable technology markets and have begun to implement actions aimed at mobilizing private investment and donor support to address country-specific technology cooperation needs.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU158.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU158.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (1998)	
USAID/Jamaica			
Jamaica Coastal Water Quality Improvement Project (CWIP)	The Jamaica Coastal Water Quality Improvement Project (CWIP) is a USAID-funded activity designed to protect and improve the environmental quality of the country's coastal resources. The Project relies on a community-based program to tackle the problem. The objectives of CWIP are to: 1) undertake community-based environmental initiatives; 2) improve municipal wastewater management; 3) improve the environmental practices of coastal industries; 4) develop NGO-government partnerships in coastal water quality monitoring; and 5) improve the coordination of coastal zone management activities.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS942.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS942.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (December 2000)  PN-ACG-149 – Study (January 1999)  PD-ABP-989 – Grant Agreement (September 1997)	Web site: <a href="http://www.ardinc.com/htm/projects/p_cwip.htm">http://www.ardinc.com/htm/projects/p_cwip.htm</a>

Global Bureau/ Center for Human Capacity Development (G/HCD)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>University Development Linkage Program (UDLP)</b>	<p>From 1991 to 1998, the University Development Linkages program (UDLP) helped to support 40 linkages between a total of 48 institutions of higher education in 28 countries in the developing world and 48 institutions of higher education in the United States. The UDLP's task was to facilitate the development of permanent, sustainable, collaborative partnerships, which provide lasting benefits to U.S. and developing world institutional partners and the societies to which they belong. Linkages focused on areas of mutual interest and benefit to linkage partners and were consistent with USAID's development priorities. Individual cooperative agreements were executed for each linkage with USAID, providing up to five years of "seed" money in the form of partial funding for linkage activities as was matched by linkage partners.</p>	<p>PD-ABR-805 – Final Report – Washington State University (April 1999)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR378.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR378.pdf</a> – Annual Report – North Carolina University (October 1998)</p> <p>PD-ABR-380 – Special Evaluation (October 1998)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN170.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN170.pdf</a> – Evaluation (June 1996)</p> <p>PN-ACA-855 – Handbook/Manual (1995)</p> <p>PD-ABD-669 – Program Design Document (January 1991)</p>	None available.
<b>Institutional Partnership Project (IPP)</b>	<p>In September 1997, USAID awarded a five-year cooperative agreement to the American Council on Education, with the American Association of Community Colleges, the American Association of State Colleges and Universities, the Association of American Universities, the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges.</p> <p>This agreement seeks to mobilize the resources of American higher education in support of international development cooperation. One portion of the agreement supports partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and in cooperating countries to demonstrate how they can apply their expertise collaboratively to global and local development challenges. These partnerships, which involve the institutions' private and public sector partners, expand ways in which universities, colleges, and community colleges may meet their mandate of service to include the development of the local community, the region, the nation, and another part of the world. Currently there are partnerships in 14</p>	<p>PD-ABR-468 – Final Contractor/Grantee Report (1998)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP166.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP166.pdf</a> – Evaluation (January 1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP169.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP169.pdf</a> – Evaluation (January 1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP180.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP180.pdf</a> – Evaluation (January 1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP182.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP182.pdf</a> – Evaluation (January 1997)</p> <p>PD-ABQ-212 – Annual Report (1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP185.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP185.pdf</a> – Evaluation (December 1996)</p>	<p>AASCU web site:  <a href="http://www.aascu.org/alo/working/WORK.htm">http://www.aascu.org/alo/working/WORK.htm</a></p>

<b>Global Bureau/ Center for Human Capacity Development (G/HCD) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Worldwide (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>IPP</b> (cont'd)	African countries, 10 countries in Asia and the Near East, 11 Latin American and Caribbean countries, and six countries in Europe and the Newly Independent States.	PD-ABN-430 – Annual Report (1996)	
<b>The Higher Education Partnership for Development</b>	This partnership is a cooperative agreement between USAID and the American Council on Education with other partners including the Association of Community Colleges; the American Association of State Colleges and Universities; the Association of American Universities; the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities; and the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. One portion of the agreement supports partnerships between higher education institutions in the United States and those in cooperating countries to demonstrate how they can apply their expertise collaboratively to global and local based development challenges. The individual partnerships also reach out to other appropriate in-country development partners. The program is active in all USAID regions including Africa (seven countries), ANE (eight countries), E&E (three countries) and LAC (11 countries).	PD-FFA-065 – Grant Agreement (June 1998)	USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/educ_training/hepd.htm">http://www.usaid.gov/educ_training/hepd.htm</a>
<b>Global/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN)</b>			
<b>Worldwide</b>			
<b>Social Marketing for Change (SOMARC)</b>	The Social Marketing for Change (SOMARC) I, II, and III projects implemented a large number of contraceptive social marketing (CSM) projects in countries around the world. These projects were designed to expand the availability of affordable contraception to couples interested in family planning. The SOMARC projects ran from October 1992 to September 1998.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ830.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ830.pdf</a> – Final Report (October 1998)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ873.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ873.pdf</a> – Final Report (October 1998)	None available.



Global/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)			
Worldwide (cont'd)			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>SOMARC</b> (cont'd)	One of the most significant developments in contraceptive social marketing over the past 15 years has been the establishment of partnerships with commercial sector entities to enhance markets for contraceptive sales. USAID's SOMARC project was able to interest potential commercial partners in project participation in five countries (Brazil, Jamaica, Uganda, Jordan, and Turkey), and helped to make modern contraceptives more widely available and more affordable to middle- and lower-income consumers.	PN-ACE-312 – Other USAID Supported Study (September 1998) PN-ACN-225 – Other USAID Supported Study (September 1998) PN-ACM-953 – Annual Report (1998) PN-ACE-319 – Other USAID Supported Study (1998) PN-ACE-311 – Other USAID Supported Study (August 1997)	
<b>Urban Initiative of the Family Planning Service Expansion and Technical Support Project (SEATS)</b>	<p>The SEATS program provided financial and technical assistance and training to support family planning (FP) service delivery subprojects (SP's) in sub-Saharan Africa and selected countries in Asia, the Near East, and the Pacific.</p> <p>Over a period of five years (1995–1999), in ten urban areas within Guinea, Mozambique, Senegal, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, SEATS assisted municipalities to implement projects and activities aimed at increasing the ability of municipal leaders to meet the growing demand for accessible, high-quality family planning and reproductive health services. Common elements include coordination of public and private-sector inputs; partnership with municipal officials; advocacy from all sectors, and different levels within sectors to form coalitions to promote reproductive health and “South-to-South” dissemination.</p> <p>SEATS began leveraging non-USAID funds within a year of implementation.</p>	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ288.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACJ288.pdf</a> – Handbook/Manual (2000) PN-ACJ-317 – Other USAID Supported Study (June 2000) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC H156.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC H156.pdf</a> - Other USAID Supported Study (January 2000) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC H159.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC H159.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (January 2000) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC H161.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC H161.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (January 2000) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS307.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS307.pdf</a> – Final Report (November 1999)	Website: <a href="http://seats.jsi.com/">http://seats.jsi.com/</a>



Global/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)			
USAID/Tunisia			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Community Involvement in the Management of Environmental Pollution (CIMEP)</b>	To address the environmental health problems that plague the peri-urban poor in North Africa and the Middle East, USAID initiated an innovative, participatory program in Tunisia in January 1995. Implemented by the Environmental Health Project (a follow-on to the Water and Sanitation for Health Project) and entitled Community Involvement in the Management of Environmental Pollution (CIMEP), the initiative was designed to develop partnerships between national decisionmakers, municipalities, and communities to extend municipal services to peri-urban communities. The objective was to achieve more effective and efficient use of municipal infrastructure to improve environmental health conditions of peri-urban neighborhoods.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG593.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG593.pdf</a> – Activity Report (9/1999)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB764.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACB764.pdf</a> – USAID Study (Oct. 1997)  PN-ACC-464 – Other USAID Supported Study (1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN425.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN425.pdf</a> – Assessment (September 1996)	None available.
E&E Regional			
<b>American International Health Alliance (AIHA)</b>	Operating under a series of cooperative agreements with USAID since 1992 and a grant from the U.S. Department of Energy, AIHA has created a highly successful partnership model to address local, national, and regional healthcare issues in the Newly Independent States (NIS) of the former Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). AIHA has supported over 80 partnerships involving healthcare providers and educators in 21 nations. More than 100 U.S. hospitals and health systems and 40 medical and health profession schools in 25 states have participated in these partnerships, along with a similar number of NIS and CEE counterpart institutions, resulting in 7,000 plus professional exchanges. In addition to contributing their technical expertise, U.S. partners and their private sponsors have brought to the relationship in-kind contributions of medical and educational equipment and supplies. Through this commitment of professional time and over \$25 million in needed supplies and equipment, U.S. communities have contributed over \$142 million to the partnership program, matching USAID funding by approximately a 1.5 to 1 ratio.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR881.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR881.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (November 1999)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ112.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABQ112.pdf</a> – Evaluation (January 1998)  PD-FDZ-424 – Contract/Grant Agreement (October 1994)  PD-FDA-896 – Contract/Grant Agreement (June 1992)	AIHA web site: <a href="http://www.aiha.com">www.aiha.com</a>  Press Release: <a href="http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/prsrel2.html#mink">http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/prsrel2.html#mink</a>

<b>Global/ Center for Population, Health and Nutrition (G/PHN) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Honduras</b>			
<b>Food Security and Nutrition Monitoring (IMPACT)</b>	This project, which ran between 1994 and 1997, was tasked with strengthening the technical and operational capability of Honduras's public and private sectors to prevent and control micronutrient deficiencies. Among numerous other project accomplishments, including the establishment of a policy dialogue process with the government at different levels, IMPACT helped to build consensus between the government and private food producers, and establish a firm public/private sector partnership.	PD-ABQ-085 – Final Report (December 1997)  PN-ACL-816 – Other USAID Supported Study (July 1996)  PD-ABN-543 – PES/ES (April 1996)	None available.
<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)</b>			
<b>On-Farm Productivity Enhancement Program (OFPEP)</b>	This program took place from September 1992 to December 1998, with the aim of increasing smallholder yields in Uganda, Kenya, Senegal, Gambia, and Ethiopia. Winrock International implemented the project in collaboration with the PVO/University Center of Western Carolina University. OFPEP's model of collaboration and partnering was highly effective in changing the way knowledge is created and shared, and in building relationships between the public and private sectors. Local organizations from groups of women farmers to community-based organizations have been able to address production constraints, collaborate, and mobilize resources.	PD-ABR-882 – Final Report (April 1999)  PD-ABQ-657 – Final Evaluation Report (July 1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG909.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACG909.pdf</a> – Other USAID Study (1997)  PD-ABN-805 – Annual Report (October 1996)	None available.
<b>Volunteer Executive Service Team (VEST) Initiative</b>	VEST was a USAID centrally-funded project from 1992 to 1995, which supported a series of individual grants designed to build linkages between U.S. PVOs/NGOs and counterpart NGOs in the NIS. The project supported partnerships between social service, environmental, business, craft, and humanitarian groups in the U.S. and NIS. VEST team members were senior executives from U.S. PVOs/NGOs, foundations, associations, the Department of State, USAID, with international representation from Canada.	PN-ABT-647 – Bibliography/Literature Review (June 1993)  PN-ABQ-233 – Other USAID Supported Study (October 1992)	None available.

<b>Africa Bureau (AFR)</b>			
<b>USAID/Madagascar</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Madagascar Road-Building and Maintenance</b>	<p>Madagascar's agricultural growth is significantly hampered by poor physical infrastructure. A cycle of building and subsequent deterioration of roads led USAID to promote a program with the government at the national, provincial, and communal level to involve local villagers and private firms in road rebuilding and maintenance. Applications for road projects are reviewed for potential traffic and commerce flow by an intersectoral committee at the provincial level. Villagers are organized into road users' associations and are formally mandated by the government to be responsible for building and maintaining roads. They learn the technical skills from private road contractors and use volunteer energy to do the physical work. The roads are maintained by the associations, using tolls, government subsidies and membership fees to finance the activities. Accomplishments include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation of 13 village road users' associations in the province of Fianar</li> <li>• Rehabilitation and maintenance of 191 kilometers of dirt road within two years.</li> <li>• Devolution of road maintenance authority to road users' associations and creation of intersectoral committees to review road building and maintenance needs.</li> </ul>	None available.	None available.
<b>Commercial Agriculture Production Project (CAP)</b>	<p>Bekobay, Madagascar, is a rural center located 100 kilometers from Mahajanga in an agricultural area that produces approximately 4,000 tons of rice per year. Given the important agricultural potential of the Bekobay plain, the CAP project implemented a strategy to rehabilitate a major feeder road in order to transport commodities from this area and to establish a shorter physical link between Bekobay and the Mahajamba valley, one of the richest regions in the Mahajanga province. While building the road, the CAP team helped to set up 14 user associations and created a union of those associations with the participation and financial contributions of local authorities, collectors, and agribusinesses.</p>	<p>PN-ACE-132 – Other USAID Supported Study (April 1998) – French language</p> <p>PD-ABP-886 – Work Plan (January 1997)</p> <p>PD-ABP-885 – Annual Report (October 1996)</p> <p>PD-ABJ-221 – Grant Agreement (August 1994)</p>	<p>Web site:  <a href="http://www.worldbank.org/afr/findings/english/find167.htm">http://www.worldbank.org/afr/findings/english/find167.htm</a></p>

<b>Africa Bureau (AFR) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Madagascar (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>CAP</b> (cont'd)	CAP team helped to set up 14 user associations and created a union of those associations with the participation and financial contributions of local authorities, collectors, and agribusinesses. For the first time in that area, the private sector, local government, and small farmers were working together, sharing the same goals, trusting each other, and putting resources toward common objectives. The export potential provided the incentive for the partnership. The partnership produced the road, which in turn should stimulate new incentives for local action.		
<b>USAID/South Africa</b>			
<b>South Africa: Increased funding for housing and urban services through public-private cooperation</b>	The municipal environmental infrastructure sector program achieved impressive results that directly complemented the work in local government service delivery. Policy support aimed at increasing public and private resources for the provision of environmental infrastructure was at the forefront of these efforts. USAID assistance in drafting a new municipal borrowing bill for reviving South Africa's \$1.5 billion municipal debt market, commenced with high level consultations between key public and private sector partners, and were further complemented by final inputs into South Africa's new legal and regulatory framework for public-private partnerships. Without this input, private concessions to support environmental infrastructure would not be possible.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC K777.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC K777.pdf</a> – Assessment (December 2000)	None available.

Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE)			
ANE Regional			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Accelerated Economic Recovery in Asia Program (AERA)</b>	<p>AERA was launched in 1999 by then Secretary of State Madeline Albright in response to the Asian financial crisis. The program provides technical assistance in order to accelerate recovery from the current economic crisis. AERA is active in Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Under its \$130 million AERA initiative, USAID helps to foster inter-sectoral partnerships within countries, partnerships between U.S. and Asian government and private sector organizations and businesses, and regional partnerships among Asian countries. These partnerships serve to strengthen organizational clout, promote the transfer of knowledge, and create linkages.</p> <p>AERA is being implemented by the Kenan Institute Asia (KIASIA), which was established in 1996 with a \$10.5 million endowment comprised of contributions from USAID, the Royal Thai government and the Kenan Trust and Fund, a private fund based in North Carolina.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU331.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU331.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (October 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU330.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU330.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (July 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU329.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU329.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (April 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU325.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABU325.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (April 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS584.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS584.pdf</a> – Strategic Planning Document (April 1999)</p>	<p>USAID web site: <a href="http://www.usaid.gov/regions/ane/newpages/acrisis.htm">http://www.usaid.gov/regions/ane/newpages/acrisis.htm</a></p> <p>Kenan Institute Asia web site: <a href="http://www.kiasia.org/">http://www.kiasia.org/</a></p>
<b>Fostering Resolution of Water Resources Disputes Project (FORWARD)</b>	<p>Since its inception in 1996, FORWARD has worked in close partnership with officials at the highest levels of government, including governors, ministers, and chairmen of water and wastewater authorities, to design and carry out programs that address long-standing domestic water issues in the Middle East. USAID has authorized funding of \$15.2 million for the life of this project.</p> <p>FORWARD currently provides a wide range of collaborative problem-solving and technical services in Egypt, Jordan, West Bank/Gaza, Lebanon, and Morocco, including mediation, facilitation, financial management, civil and agricultural engineering, public administration, groundwater hydrology, and public health. The project draws on the expertise of leading dispute resolution practitioners and water resources experts from government, academia, and the private sector in the United States and the Middle East. Teams have included California's Director of Water</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN029.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACN029.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (October 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL664.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL664.pdf</a> – Assessment (February 2001)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR171.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR171.pdf</a> – Plan Document (March 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS305.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS305.pdf</a> – Annual Report (February 1999)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN433.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABN433.pdf</a> – Periodic Report (October 1996)</p>	<p>USAID web site: <a href="http://www.inside.usaid.gov/ANE/strat_forw.htm">http://www.inside.usaid.gov/ANE/strat_forw.htm</a></p>

<b>Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>ANE Regional (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>FORWARD</b> (cont'd)	Resources, the former Texas Director of Water Resources Planning, the founder and former president of the Jordan Valley Authority, the most senior U.S. environmental mediators, a former executive director of the U.N. Environment Programme, and a former Egyptian ambassador to the United States.		
<b>USAID/Bangladesh</b>			
<b>The Democracy Partnership</b>	As a Country Experimental Laboratory (CEL) under reengineering, USAID/Bangladesh formed a partnership with the Asia Foundation (TAF) and the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) to strengthen civic processes (e.g., advocacy and alternate means of dispute resolution) and institutions (e.g., local associations and elected bodies) identified by the socially and economically disadvantaged as important to their lives. Although the partnership's program was being financed primarily by USAID, the partners jointly developed the strategic approach and activities packages. Furthermore, the partners jointly select implementers to carry out partnership activities and share risks and accountability.	PD-ABR-315 – Annual Report (February 1999) PN-ACE-471 – Assessment (December 1998) PN-ACD-992 – Other USAID Supported Study (July 1998) <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABZ560.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNABZ560.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (1996) PN-ABZ-294 – Evaluation Guide (April 1995)	None available.
<b>USAID/Indonesia</b>			
<b>Private Participation in Urban Services (PURSE)</b>	Between 1991 and 1999, the PURSE project expanded private sector participation in the provision of urban services (especially water, wastewater, and solid waste management) in Indonesia. This project helped to create a strong interest and commitment to private participation in the provision of urban services within both central and local governments and the private sector.	PD-ABT-663 – Final Contractor/Grantee Report (December 1999) PD-ABT-669 – Annual Report (February 1999) PD-ABQ-671 – Annual Report (January 1998) PD-ABD-593 – Design Document (September 1991)	None available.

<b>Asia and the Near East Bureau (ANE) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Nepal</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Natural Resources and Environment Practices Program II (NAREP II)</b>	<p>NAREP sought to improve natural resource management (NRM) and biodiversity conservation while promoting environmentally sound income-generating activities in selected areas of Nepal. This USAID-funded project (1) supported environmental partnerships; (2) developed alternative employment activities; (3) built public and private NRM planning capacity; and (4) conducted demand-driven studies on project themes.</p> <p>The first component supported partnership arrangements between local governments (including provincial councils), local NGOs, community-based organizations (CBOs), private firms, and customers to develop, test and implement plans for managing natural resources and conserving biodiversity in target sites. Activities were coordinated with the companion Citizens' Participation Project (3830119), particularly the participatory development/local governance component, with the aim of turning local people from petty NRM rule-breakers to participants in NRM decision making.</p>	<p>PD-ABN-463 – Design Document (September 1996)</p> <p>PD-ABN-718 – Loan/Grant Agreement (September 1996)</p>	None available.
<b>RHUDO/Thailand</b>			
<b>Urban Environmental Infrastructure Support</b>	<p>This Housing Guaranty (HG) program established a public-private Guaranty Facility for financing urban environmental infrastructure in Thailand. Supporting technical assistance was funded through the U.S.-Thai Development Partnership Program. Up to \$100 million has been provided, on a matching basis with the Royal Thai Government (RTG), to capitalize the Guaranty Facility. Up to \$50 million in additional equity was expected from commercial banks and other financial institutions. The Facility used the funds to provide guaranties to help private build-own-operate (BOO)/build-operate-transfer (BOT) operators and municipalities secure commercial loans for urban environmental infrastructure projects in wastewater treatment, solid waste collection and disposal, and potable water supply.</p>	<p>PD-ABJ-364 – Special Evaluation (September 1994)</p> <p>PD-ABI-671 – Trip/End of Tour Report (December 1993)</p> <p>PD-ABG-901 – Project/Program Design Document (September 1993)</p>	None available.

Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E)			
E&E Regional			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Eastern Europe Partnership for Environment-ally Sustainable Economies (Eco-links)</b>	This program is designed to promote partnerships among businesses, local governments, and associations to identify and remedy environmental problems, adopt best practices, and increase trade and investment in environmental goods and services. Eco-links supports environmental technology representatives who assist in engaging U.S. environmental companies in resolving key problems in such countries as the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Poland. The program also makes challenge grants to businesses, local governments, and environmental associations to address priority environmental problems. To date, challenge grants have been made in Poland, Slovakia, and Hungary. Eco-links also supports the transfer of technology among Eastern European countries. For example, a company in Hungary assisted a Bulgarian company in the manufacture of environmentally friendly cold storage facilities.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM259.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM259.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (2000)  PD-ABS-036 – Annual Report (July 1999)  PD-ABS-037 – Design/ Implementation Workplan (June 1999)	Eco-links web site: <a href="http://www.ecolinks.org">www.ecolinks.org</a>
<b>Environmental Policy and Technology (EPT)</b>	<p>The Environmental Policy and Technology (EPT) project was authorized through a special Project Memorandum approved by the director of the NIS Task Force to help the new states of the former Soviet Union develop appropriate policy, legal, and management frameworks that would incorporate environmental considerations into economic and democratic reforms. Project activities include work with government agencies, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Assistance is provided to strengthen environmental management institutions, foster appropriate environmental policy and legislative reforms, promote the growth of indigenous environmental technology markets and U.S. private sector involvement, and encourage democratic participation in the identification and solution of environmental problems.</p> <p>To implement other components of EPT, USAID negotiated a cooperative agreement with the Harvard Institute for International Development (HIID), grants with non-governmental organizations, and inter-agency agreements with other agencies of the U.S. government, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Forest Service.</p>	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM154.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACM154.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (July 2001)  PN-ACH-672 – Assessment (June 1999)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR392.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABR392.pdf</a> – Final Contract/ Grantee Report (September 1997)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP574.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABP574.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (April 1996)  <a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABM029.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABM029.pdf</a> – Special Evaluation (September 1995)  PD-ABF-530 – Program Design Document (February 1993)	None available.



Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&E) (cont'd)			
USAID/Kazakhstan			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Kazakhstan: Atyrau Regional Initiative</b>	<p>The Atyrau Regional Initiative (ARI) began in 1998 to improve the living environment for Atyrau's population and remove impediments to domestic business and foreign investment in order to stimulate regional economic growth and job creation as well as enhance trade and investment opportunities in Kazakhstan.</p> <p>ARI is a cooperative effort on several levels: between the U.S. Government (USG) and the private sector; between the USG and other international donors (UNDP and EBRD); among USG agencies; and between the USG and the Atyrau local government and national government of Kazakhstan. USAID technical assistance, exchanges, and training for the oblast, city, and rayon governments are smoothing the way for numerous other activities. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• calculating water rate increases and facilitating hearings as preconditions to a World Bank loan for the municipal water system,</li> <li>• rethinking the role of local government in economic development to enable the work of the UNDP-Chevron Business Center (which will incubate small businesses) and the Citibank-funded micro-credit loan program,</li> <li>• the adoption of public budget hearings as a vehicle for citizen participation,</li> <li>• the official development, training, and use of competitive procurement standards by the Agency for Procurement.</li> </ul>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC_H599.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNAC_H599.pdf</a> – Other USAID Supported Study (February 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDAB_R256.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDAB_R256.pdf</a> – Report to Congress (January 1999)</p>	<p>Web site: <a href="http://www.usembassy-kazakhstan.freenet.kz/ARI.html">http://www.usembassy-kazakhstan.freenet.kz/ARI.html</a></p> <p>Press Release: <a href="http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/prsrel2.html#kharkivin">http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/prsrel2.html#kharkivin</a></p>
USAID/Russia			
<b>Sustaining Partnerships into the Next Century (SPAN)</b>	<p>The SPAN project, which began in September 1997, complements the work implemented by USAID under the Institutional Partnerships Program (IPP) and Partnerships for Civil Society and Economic Development (PCSED). SPAN is an umbrella program of partnership grants to strengthen and expand existing relationships between Russian and U.S. organizations and institutions.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS498.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PDABS498.pdf</a> – Evaluation (February 2000)</p> <p>PD-ABQ-161 – Contract/Grant Agreement (September 1997)</p>	None available.

<b>Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&amp;E) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Russia (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>SPAN</b> (cont'd)	<p>Currently IREX administers 24 SPAN partnerships with funding ranging from \$90,000 to \$190,000 for implementation periods of up to 27 months. SPAN partners' collaboration unites different organizations in 20 Russian cities, from the Far East to Moscow, as well as in 16 cities in the United States.</p> <p>Originally, \$5.25 million was allocated to SPAN to support targeted and innovative activities that deepen and expand existing relationships between Russian and U.S. organizations within key strategic sectors of the USAID/Russia program, namely rule of law, civil society, health, environment, business development, energy, and tax reform. Taking into consideration the high demand for SPAN grants and the fact that partnership programs are effective in creating sustainable change, USAID/Russia allocated an additional \$2.5 million for the SPAN follow-on project. Under the follow-on component of the project, the program focus shifted toward support of social sector and partnership proposals aimed at infrastructure development, youth social services, domestic violence prevention, and programs with a focus on women as beneficiaries. Partnership activities under SPAN Round IV will run through the end of October, 2001. The SPAN project will end by December 31, 2001.</p>		
<b>USAID/Ukraine</b>			
<b>Community Partnerships for Local Government Training and Education (CPP) Project</b>	<p>CPP provides public administration technical assistance, training, and education for local governments in Ukraine through mutually beneficial partnerships between 14 American and 14 Ukrainian communities and through four Regional Training Centers. Partners come together to solve targeted problems in five focus areas: budgeting; housing and communal services; transportation; economic development; and citizen participation. According to the work plan, most of the communities are concentrating on achieving results in the areas of economic development, citizen participation, and communal services.</p>	None available.	<p>USAID/Kiev web site:  <a href="http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/act_f.html">http://www.usaid.kiev.ua/frames/act_f.html</a></p> <p>CPP web site:  <a href="http://www.usukraine.org/cpp/resources/internet.shtml">http://www.usukraine.org/cpp/resources/internet.shtml</a></p>

<b>Europe and Eurasia Bureau (E&amp;E) (cont'd)</b>			
<b>USAID/Ukraine (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>CPP</b> (cont'd)	Local government officials participate in internship programs in their respective U.S. partner cities, and American local government experts provide training and technical assistance in their Ukrainian partner cities and at the Regional Training Centers (RTCs). Curriculum modules in the five focus areas have been completed, and training is held at the RTCs by American, Polish, and Ukrainian trainers. These centers provide training for the partner and non-partner cities, focusing on the five areas, as well as other areas of interest, and serve as resources for local government officials. The RTC staff also assists partner cities to implement work plans, communicate with each other, and disseminate information. Communication is also facilitated by monthly newsletters about Ukrainian activities, internships, etc., and by a quarterly journal.		
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC)</b>			
<b>Eastern Caribbean Regional</b>			
<b>Environment and Coastal Resources Project (ENCORE)</b>	This project demonstrates the advantages of cooperation among communities, governments, and NGOs in managing natural resources for long-term economic growth. The result has been that partnerships among public, private, and community interests have helped to protect the environment in the Eastern Caribbean. A regional environmental management component strengthens national and regional institutional capabilities, especially those of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) and its Natural Resource Management Unit (NRMU), while a local site management component undertakes community-based, environmentally sensitive development projects at three sites.	PN-ACE-309 – Special Evaluation (September 1998)  PD-ABL-643 – Contract/Grant Agreement (August 1993)  PD-ABI-484 – Design Document (August 1992) – Amendment  PD-ABD-465 – Design Document (August 1991)  PD-ABD-263 – Loan/Grant Agreement (August 1991)	None available.

Latin America and the Caribbean Bureau (LAC) (cont'd)			
USAID/Bolivia			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>PROCOSI Network (Bolivia)</b>	In 1998, five private voluntary organizations began working in partnership on the NGO Networks for Health project. The PROCOSI project (Program on the Coordination of Child Survival), funded by USAID, is designed to improve the capacity of the partners and their collaborating NGO partners in developing countries to provide quality family planning, reproductive health, child survival, and HIV/AIDS information and services to the needy populations they serve. It developed mechanisms to assure communication and coordination with member PVOs and other public, private and international agencies.	<a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL217.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PNACL217.pdf</a> – Profile (2001)  PD-ABJ-556 – Mid-term Evaluation (September 1994)  XD-ABJ-556-A – Special Evaluation (June 1994)  PD-FCR-713 – Contract/Grant Agreement (June 1991)  PD-ABD-615 – Design Document (June 1991)  PN-ABK-633 – Other USAID Supported Study (March 1991)	NGO Networks web site: <a href="http://www.ngonetworks.org">http://www.ngonetworks.org</a>

# USAID GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE ACTIVITY INVENTORY

## Activity Type: USAID as a Broker

Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)			
Worldwide			
Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>The Millennium Alliance for Social Investment</b>	<p>The Millennium Alliance for Social Investment develops and helps to sustain alliances between businesses and nonprofit organizations—alliances that create wealth and improve the quality of life for the communities involved. The cooperative venture between INMED, a U.S. PVO, and USAID's Bureau of Humanitarian Response assists businesses and nonprofits to find matches with each other for strategic community investments. Training and technical assistance is provided as needed to make the partnerships work. Examples of alliances include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Smith-Klein Beecham and Children International in nine Latin American and Asian countries,</li> <li>• Nestle and the Churches Medical Association in Zambia,</li> <li>• Merck and the Conference Board in Russia,</li> <li>• Johnson and Johnson and Children's Health in Asia,</li> <li>• The Foundation for Social and Economic Development of the Americas and the MontiCristi Global Consortium in the Dominican Republic and Haiti</li> </ul> <p>USAID's role in the venture has increased as its strengths have become evident in practice to PVOs and private enterprise.</p>	PD-ABS-771 – Annual Report (November 2000)	Web site: <a href="http://www.millennium-alliance.org/">http://www.millennium-alliance.org/</a>

## Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC) (cont'd)

### Worldwide (cont'd)

Activity Name	Description	Key USAID Documents	Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages
<b>Global Technology Network</b>	The Global Technology Network (GTN) is a network of domestic and international partners that assists U.S. small- and medium-sized firms seeking access to emerging overseas markets. GTN matches a local company's development needs with U.S. firms equipped to provide the appropriate solutions. GTN partners are linked together with an Internet-based communications and trade lead system. Follow-up on trade leads is provided through outreach offices in California, Florida, and Illinois, U.S. Export Assistance Centers and 35 state trade partner organizations. GTN works with USAID missions to establish in-country business support centers to provide local business services and market linkages. GTN works in Africa (12 countries); Asia and the Near East (15 countries); Europe and Eurasia (12 countries); and Latin America (3 countries).	<p>PN-ACK-364 – Other USAID Supported Study (July 2000)</p> <p>PN-ACK-013 – Other USAID Supported Study (June 2000)</p> <p><a href="http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAA A833.pdf">http://www.dec.org/pdf_docs/PCAA A833.pdf</a> – Non-USAID Evaluation (April 2000)</p> <p>Handbook/Manuals:            PN-ACF-983 (1999) – Agric. Tech.            PN-ACG-415 (1999) – Sub-Sah. Africa            PN-ACF-984 (1999) – Sub-Sah. Africa            PN-ACF-982 (Sept. 1998) – Environ.            PN-ACF-978 (April 1998) – CEE            PN-ACF-980 (April 1998) – Asia            PN-ACF-981 (April 1998) – LAC            PN-ACF-979 (April 1998) – LAC            PN-ACF-977 (April 1998) – NIS            PN-ACF-976 (March 1998) – ANE</p>	GTN web site: <a href="http://www.usgtn.org/">http://www.usgtn.org/</a>
ANE Regional			
<b>Johnson and Johnson</b>	Johnson and Johnson (J&J) participated in a Corporate Citizenship Conference at the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and exchanged interests with PVC and the Alliance Project. The PVC Alliance Project had been working with J&J prior to this and had determined through a series of meetings that J&J was interested in identifying potential qualified PVO/NGO Health Sector collaborators in five East Asian countries for its social investment initiatives. J&J corporate social development funds in the five countries were remaining unspent because the company did not have the time or expertise to seek out appropriate PVO/NGO partners. PVC shared the opportunity announcement with its missions in the target	None available.	None available.

<b>Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)</b> <b>(cont'd)</b>			
<b>ANE Regional (cont'd)</b>			
<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Johnson and Johnson (cont'd)</b>	countries and in collaboration with InterAction helped to identify organizations that fit J&J's priority areas of interest and who were working in the target countries. The Alliance contracted with J&J in May 2000 to conduct preliminary research to identify qualified potential partners for health-related social investment initiatives in six of its South and Southeast Asian markets: India, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam and South Korea. Currently, the Alliance Project is facilitating selection of PVO/NGO partners for J&J related to this activity. In addition, further opportunities for collaboration with J&J are being explored.		
<b>E&amp;E Regional</b>			
<b>Caspian Basin Initiative</b>	PVC was approached by the E&E Bureau to participate in a trip to the Caspian Basin where it was felt that PVOs/NGOs and businesses alike (mostly oil and gas companies) desperately needed someone to facilitate partnerships. PVC's Alliance project staff undertook that trip to document the need. Companies and NGOs in the region met them with enthusiasm in the region, with offers of free space, and other assistance being offered. A proposal was generated within E&E to combine Bureau, Regional and mission funding for a PVC Alliance Project office in that region to facilitate partnerships. The missions in the region did propose funding support but matching Bureau funds were not available. The proposal has not been funded thus far.	None available.	None available.
<b>LAC Regional</b>			
<b>GMO Boston</b>	The Global Bureau Forestry Office contacted PVC regarding this activity in response to a request from Massachusetts Senators Kerry and Kennedy regarding Agency Public/Private Partnerships. GMO is a timber company that responsibly manages timber crops in the U.S. and Brazil. GMO had just purchased a small timber firm in Brazil and wanted to manage a business and project that could	None available	None available.

**Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)**  
**(cont'd)**

**LAC Regional (cont'd)**

<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>GMO Boston (cont'd)</b>	demonstrate the business and socially sustainable viability of responsible profitable timber extraction. USAID/Global's Forestry Program was interested in securing the advice of PVC and the Alliance Project in proceeding with the project. Specifically, the Alliance has practical experience developing effective MOU's that lay out the roles and responsibilities of the partners—in this case, the G/Forestry Office and Brazil Mission, the PVO/NGO (Pro Natura), and GMO. GMO was advised to familiarize itself with the Agency bio-diversity/conservation objectives, Brazil Mission objectives, and the overall context for working with the Agency before developing the MOU. The learning and dialogue will continue.		
<b>Conservation International and Starbucks Coffee</b>	Linking market incentives with the need for resource conservation, Conservation International has partnered with Starbucks Coffee in a BHR/PVC matching grants-supported program to promote more remunerative and environmentally sound coffee production in the buffer zone surrounding the El Triunfo Biosphere Reserve in Mexico. By helping small farmers shift to sustainable growing techniques, the project assists them in capturing a significant market premium for certified organic coffee. The financial basis for this alliance has been parallel investments by Conservation International and Starbucks, with the goal of achieving mutually compatible development and environmental objectives. Both organizations provide development services in the form of essential technical assistance to local farmers and coffee producers' cooperatives. Success in developing a reliable flow of certified premium coffee has enabled Conservation International to enlist additional retail outlets in the United States and Europe. These partners—Starbucks Coffee, Green Mountain Coffee Roasters, Frontier Cooperative Herbs, Rapunzel Pure Organics, and the Organic Products Trading Company—have also contributed more than \$450,000 for direct project activities, demonstrating the leveraging effect of successful business/environment alliances.	None available.	Conservation International web site: <a href="http://www.conservation.org/xp/CIWEB/partners">http://www.conservation.org/xp/CIWEB/partners</a>



**Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance/ Office of Private and Voluntary Cooperation (BHR/PVC)  
(cont'd)**

**LAC Regional (cont'd)**

<b>Activity Name</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Key USAID Documents</b>	<b>Hyperlinks to Relevant Web pages</b>
<b>Proctor and Gamble</b>	The Business Development Officer at CARE contacted PVC and inquired about Agency involvement with Proctor and Gamble (P&G) and CARE in programming a nutritional beverage in a number of developing countries (now only Nicaragua). The idea was to introduce the product via a development project—school feeding. The product had both PVO beneficiaries and potential commercial value for P&G. Developing this relationship meant determining whether the product actually had nutritional value and the motives of the P&G related to sustainable development. An additional challenge was finding the time and energy needed to develop an MOU that would clarify roles and responsibilities and a development drive scope for the activity. PVC's Alliance Project assisted in the translation of commercial interests and PVO interests into a concrete marketing plan. The PHN Center has expressed keen interest in this project.	None available	None available.